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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Considerable activity is reported from the Russian western front, both Vienna and Petrograd announcing vigorous action at various points. Petrograd claims successes on the middle Stripa, whilst Vienna declares that the Austrian forces held their own against severe Russian attacks in the neighborhood of Tarnopol.

The intense artillery actions which have been the outstanding features of the situation in France and Flanders for some days past still continue, but, so far, without decisive result one way or another. There is no news of importance from any of the other theaters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday—The text of the official statement as given out yesterday by German army headquarters, says:

Western theater: There was lively artillery activity to the south of the river Somme. During the night of Feb. 6-7 a small trench section in our new positions was lost. A French attack delivered yesterday afternoon, for which the French had prepared by strong artillery fire, was repulsed; during the evening a counter-attack again put us in full possession of our position.

A German aeroplane squadron attacked the camp at Poperinghe and the English camp between Poperinghe and Dixmude. After frequent fights with hostile aeroplanes which ascended to defend the camps our squadrons returned without loss.

Eastern and Balkan theater: There is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DELHI, India—An official communiqué regarding the Mesopotamian operations states that General Townshend is holding Kut-el-Amara as a point of strategical value, General Aylmer's operations being intended to support him there. No withdrawal is contemplated.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The British official statement issued last night on the campaign in the west reads:

There was some shelling by both sides during the day between the rivers Ancre and Somme and north of La Bassee canal. There was considerable artillery activity about Loos.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday—The following statement was given out yesterday afternoon at the war office:

South of the Somme, between Roye

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IMPORTATION OF SUGAR IN BRITAIN TO BE RESTRICTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The royal commission on sugar supply state that owing to tonnage shortage the commission find it necessary during the coming months to restrict the importation of sugar, and supplies for consumption will thus be appreciably reduced. Despite the fact that the price of sugar has never been less than 50 per cent above normal since the beginning of the war and is now practically double there has been no considerable or general reduction in the amount consumed.

The commission, therefore, consider further economies can be effected and requests all classes to reduce their consumption not only of sugar but of jams, biscuits, sweetmeats, chocolate and other goods of which sugar is an important constituent. If care is exercised and individual consumption is made reasonable, the import restriction will cause nothing in the way of shortage of supplies and will afford no ground for an increase of prices.

GERMAN VIEWS ON FINANCE QUESTIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—A Berlin wireless message contains a reply by Dr. Helfferich to Sir Edward Holden. The latter had asked if German assets in foreign countries still existed. Dr. Helfferich points out that billions of German assets are withheld by England under a receivership against law and equity.

Regarding Sir Edward Holden's question about the inflation of German paper circulation, Dr. Helfferich denies that banking institutions, such as war credit banks, mortgage banks, and insurance companies issue bank notes. Dr. Helfferich asserts that the Reichsbank statement does not mention an ounce of gold not in the vaults of the bank itself whereas the Bank of England's statements since the beginning of the war comprise gold held in other places like Ottawa.

BRITISH DETAIN MAIL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland—Mail on the Holland Lloyd steamer Hollandia, which arrived on Monday from South America, has been detained at Falmouth.

BRITISH MINERS CONSIDER NEW COMPULSION PLAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LANCASTER, England, Wednesday—The Miners Federation met at Lancaster yesterday to consider their attitude towards the Military Service Act. The press were not admitted but a report was issued. Robert Smillie presided and the whole executive were present, also 126 delegates representing every district.

The president said they held divergent views, as they have a right to do, and he hoped no one would attempt to stifle the expression of these views. Differences of opinion would not divide them in carrying on their great work. The basis of the discussion would be whether they should quietly accept the act and enter upon an agitation for repeal or develop industrial opposition to it. Mr. Smillie then went to to make observations on the question of entering into an alliance with other trades with a view to possible joint action.

The official report stated the conference decided to delay discussion regarding a joint board until the executive committee had further considered the matter, after which a conference should be held, at which the committee would report. A full discussion ensued on the Military Service Act.

The conference adjourned until today to give delegates from districts an opportunity of deciding how to record their votes.

MINISTER KOO SHOWS WAY TO CHINA'S TRADE

Outlines Before Chamber of Commerce How United States May Take a Better Position Than It Has Ever Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some means by which the United States government will be able to recover the position it formerly held, a still better position, in the foreign trade of China, were outlined before the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States this morning by Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister to the United States.

Mr. Koo pointed out that whereas the merchants of the United States formerly sold to China something like 14 per cent of its imports, they now sold it only about 8 per cent, and the falling off, he said, had taken place in the face of many conditions especially favorable to the United States trade, such, for instance, as the practically complete lack among the Chinese of suspicion of ulterior motives on part of United States traders. "When China imports from the United States as much per capita as Canada now annually does from this country, your sales there will be approximately $4,000,000,000 a year instead of about $40,000,000 as at present."

The means Mr. Koo recommended for increasing United States markets in the Orient were very much like those that have been advised for the same purposes in South America. Salesmen who understand Chinese business customs, products adapted to the Chinese demand, investment of United States capital there and the elimination of unnecessary middlemen—these were some of the more important ones.

The minister believed that much de-

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RUSSO-JAPANESE PLAN FOR PAYMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Following are the details of the arrangement for the issue of Russian treasury bills in Japan negotiated by Russian and Japanese bankers: The amount of the issue is 50,000,000 yen in yearly 5 per cent bills. The issue was to be made in Tokio yesterday. The proceeds of the issue are for use only in Japan, the object being to afford the Russian government facilities for payment for munitions now being supplied from Japan.

SENATE ALSO PASSES PREPAREDNESS BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Senate this afternoon passed bills allowing congressmen and senators to appoint three naval cadets, instead of two, and appropriating $100,000 for the New York and $500,000 for the Mare Island navy yards.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The press bureau announce notice is given that the obligation to register with police hitherto applied to all aliens in prohibited areas and to alien enemies elsewhere will from Feb. 14 apply to all aliens everywhere except in the metropolitan police districts. In the latter districts only aliens of allied or neutral nationality who come to reside there are required to register.

RUMANIA PLANS TO ABIDE BY PRESENT POLICY

Attitude of Government at Bucharest Complicates Situation for Bulgaria—Latter May Put Off Salonica Attack on Allies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—In spite of the many rumors and counter rumors which have recently gained currency as to a probable change of policy on the part of Rumania, The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state that Rumania has no intention whatever of deviating from her policy toward the present belligerents in Europe, as set forth on more than one occasion in this paper. It is just this attitude of Rumania's which is complicating the situation for Bulgaria.

The most reliable opinion available explains the possibility of Bulgaria declining to attack the Allies in the neighborhood of Salonica, preferring to await developments regarding Rumania's intentions. There can be no question that the recent wheat deal has afforded a striking proof to the people of Rumania of the Allies' strong financial position, and has demonstrated anew the nature of the relations which subsist between the United Kingdom and Rumania.

CENTRAL POWERS AND RUMANIAN ELECTIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England — A French wireless message states the Central Powers notified the Rumanian government that election to Parliament of the Transylvania candidates, Pater Lucaciu, a Transylvanian priest and still a member of the Hungarian Parliament, who fled to Rumania on the outbreak of war, and Octovan Goga, a poet, also a refugee from Transylvania, who have assisted the Jonescu and Philipescu group, would be considered an act of hostility like the sale of grain to Great Britain.

The Rumanian government replied that elections could only be canceled by Parliament declaring them illegal, and that regarding the sale of grain it was of an economic nature in the interests of the country; but the Rumanian government has since offered the central powers a supply of 100,000 wagon loads of cereals.

The unionist federation has decided to withdraw the candidature of the Transylvanian members and to publish a manifesto explaining that this course has been made compulsory by the government. Deputies of the Interventionist party have intimated their intention to hand in resignations en bloc.

RESERVIST CLASSES TO BE CALLED UP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Instructions have been received in provincial centers that 11 classes of reservists under the Military Service Act will begin to be called up on March 3 and any men who do not receive notice must report to the nearest recruiting office on March 17 unless the exemption appeal is still undecided, the classes called up being men born in 1896 to men born in 1886 inclusive.

SPAIN TO INTERN GERMANS IN AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The Spanish government has informed the British government that it is taking steps for the internment of German subjects who have crossed from the Cameroons into Spanish territory.

LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The home secretary has made an order extending to the central and northwestern areas of England the restrictions of public and private lighting now in force in eastern and southeastern counties.

RUSSIA LOOKS TO FUTURE IN WAR WITH CONFIDENCE

Munition Supply Considerably Increased and Crisis No Longer Exists—Big Reserve of Men

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday—Interviewed by a representative of the Journal in Petrograd, General Polivanoff, the minister of war, declared the munitions position was tragic by May and June in 1915, the Russian army then retreating solely from lack of shells. Today, he could declare categorically that a crisis no longer existed. In September last the first results of their labors became evident, their batteries beginning to make themselves felt by the Austro-Germans who had been accustomd to take no notice of them. Almost everything had to be created and the result had been an absolute revelation and a transformation of industrial activity and almost of customs.

With the national production and with enormous markets abroad dispensed with they could, as regarded munitions, look to the future with confidence. Many things were lacking, but now the graver gaps were filled. They had now a permanent reserve of a million and a half young recruits, enabling them to feed their units without sending to the front men with insufficient military training.

LEGISLATIVE WORK IS MOVING FASTER THAN IT DID IN 1915

The work of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1916 is found to be ahead of that of the previous year, according to an examination of pending and completed business by the House rules committee, the results of which were made public today. The period covered was the first full month of the session, ending Feb. 5.

There are not quite so many measures before the present Legislature. Hence not so many have been referred to the various legislative committees. A total of 1949 matters have been referred this year as compared with 2030 for the corresponding period of 1915. And yet 232 measures have been reported out of committee as compared with 237 a year ago and hearings have been completed on 329 measures as compared with 255 for the first month of 1915.

There remain 1717 matters to be reported on as against 1803 at this date in 1915. Of these all but 627 have been assigned for hearings as compared with 854 a year ago.

Data on the subject prepared by the rules committee follows:

	1916	1915
Measures referred to committees	1,949	2,039
Matters reported from committee	232	237
Measures not reported from committee	1,717	1,803
Hearings closed	329	255
Hearings not closed	1,388	1,548
Matters assigned for hearings	761	683
Matters not yet assigned for hearings	627	854

Last year a special effort was made to shorten the session, and to this end business was expedited through the year. Apparently the record of 1915 is being bettered at the present session.

SWISS MONOPOLY OF SUGAR IMPORTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland—Conditions regarding the importation of sugar having become such that traders can no longer purchase or secure delivery, the Swiss federal council has decided to institute a monopoly of sugar imports and has fixed maximum prices which come into force immediately.

M. BESNARD RESIGNS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—M. Besnard yesterday resigned the under-secretaryship for military aeronautics on the ground that it appeared to be intended to impose upon him a responsibility for exceeding the powers conferred upon him and which only the war minister would have authority to assume. M. Besnard will not be replaced and the air services will again be under the direct authority of the war minister, who will appoint a director.

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PARK SQUARE TUBE ENTRANCE IS ADVOCATED

Columbus Avenue Associates Urge Bill at Hearing—Arlington Street Station Supporters Oppose the Project

A large delegation of the Columbus Avenue Associates appeared before the committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House today to advocate the construction of an entrance to the Boylston street subway at Park square. President William F. Mann of the associates, Albert A. Gleason and several others were heard.

There should be a chance for Columbus avenue cars to get into the subway at Park square Mr. Gleason said. There is not a single continuous route of cars on Columbus avenue and the development of that section of the city is being retarded by the lack of through service.

The city of Boston spent a large sum of money for the improvement of Columbus avenue, but the territory has not developed and there is land on Northampton street that should have been benefited by this improvement that is now worth less than the assessed value, Mr. Gleason continued.

If engineering difficulties prevent the Columbus avenue cars being introduced into the subway at Park square, Mr. Gleason proposed an underground transfer station at that point. He pointed out that Huntington avenue and Boylston street are well taken care of as regards through car service. People attending churches on Columbus avenue have complained that it is very hard to reach the churches, he said.

President Mann declared that Columbus avenue is ideally located and there is no street more worthy of property development and car service. Park square is destined to be one of the great commercial centers of Boston, Mr. Mann stated, and it should be made attractive to big business.

When asked by Representative James H. McInerney how much land in Park square would be taken up by the proposed entrance, Mr. Mann said about 8000 square feet. He added that so far as he had ascertained, the business men in Park square favored the proposition.

Charles A. Snow, Charles W. Brown, Philip Duggin and Cornelius Keefe were also heard in favor of a Park square entrance to the Boylston street subway.

Discussion of this bill was dropped for the time being, and the bill to compel the construction of the proposed Arlington street station on the Boylston street subway within one year was taken up.

It was explained that an act was passed by the Legislature last year to provide for the construction of the Arlington street station, but it contained a provision that it should become effective upon acceptance by the Elevated. Elbridge R. Anderson, representing the Real Estate Owners Association of Boylston street, said that all attempts had failed to get the Elevated to say whether or not it would approve the act.

Senator Sanford Bates, chairman of the committee, said that the petition had not been advertised as required by the rules of the Legislature, and after some discussion ruled that it could not be taken up at that time.

There was a bill scheduled for a hearing providing for an extension of the Boylston street subway to Postoffice square, which bill contains a provision for the repeal of the Arlington street station act of last year. The opposition to this bill was next heard, and it was headed by Elbridge R. Anderson and Otto J. Piehler, the chief proponents of the proposition to force the construction of the Arlington street station.

Mr. Anderson charged the Columbus avenue merchants with "trying to hurt some one else unnecessarily" on account of the proposed repeal of the Arlington street station act contained in their bill. He protested against any further overcrowding of the Boylston street and Tremont street subways, which, he said, must result from turning into them the Columbus avenue cars.

P. M. Bradley, a real estate man interested in Boylston street property, also opposed a repeal of the Arlington street station act. Millions of dollars have been spent on Boylston street, he said, and he believed the Arlington street station should be built in spite of the opposition of the Elevated.

J. Randolph Coolidge appeared in favor of the proposed extension of the Boylston street subway to Postoffice square. Residents of the western part of the metropolitan district, he said, have never had proper facilities for reaching the square.

If the project for a tunnel between the North and South stations is finally worked out, it will pass under the square and by connecting with the Boylston street subway at this point will result in a proper coordination of the railroad and street railway lines. He advocated the creation of a special commission to study the whole problem of new tunnels and stations from a broad point of view.

Parker .D. Morris, representing the United Improvement Association, also favored the proposed extension to Postoffice square.

FAVOR HAITIAN PROTECTORATE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Senate foreign relations committee today voted unanimously to recommend the ratification of the treaty establishing a protectorate over the republic of Haiti.

DISPOSITION OF PRIZE SHIP APPAM TO BE DECIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department has not reached a decision as to what disposition will be made of the prize ship Appam. The secretary is studying every phase of the subject and a decision may be expected in the near future.

Germany contends that the British liner Appam, brought to Hampton Roads by a German prize crew, is entitled, under the terms of the Prussian-American treaty, to remain in American waters indefinitely, and in support of her position Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, on Tuesday presented to Secretary Lansing a formal communication on behalf of the Berlin foreign office.

The United States practically has decided that the treaty guarantees the ship to the Germans as a prize, as against the British contention that the Hague convention guarantees her return to her British owners, but it has not decided how long she shall be permitted to remain in American waters.

To accept the German contention would mean that the Appam would be permitted to remain until the end of the war. To compel her departure would mean sure capture by the allied cruisers outside the Virginia capes.

WESTERN RATE CHARGE UP IN BRANDEIS CASE

Clifford Thorne, Associate in the Argument, Testifies at Hearing Boston Attorney Deserted the Public in the Final Argument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clifford Thorne, chairman of the Iowa railroad commission, today charged Louis D. Brandeis with infidelity and unprofessional conduct in the 1914 5 per cent rate case, at a public hearing before a subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee. Hired by the interstate commerce commission to present the public's side of the case, he charged Mr. Brandeis had deserted the public in the final argument without warning and conceded the point at issue, viz., that the roads were entitled to more revenue.

Mr. Thorne was the first witness. He said he had known Mr. Brandeis since 1910, as counsel for corn belt shippers in the advance rate cases in 1910 and 1914.

In the 1913 case he represented the commissions of several western states. Mr. Thorne read from the record the letter from the interstate commerce commission asking Mr. Brandeis to act as counsel for the commission to present the shippers' side of the case.

He stated that his appearance today was not on his request but on the subcommittee's invitation.

Two charges he cited as significant:

1. Mr. Brandeis was guilty of infidelity, breach of faith, unprofessional con-

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GERMAN RAIDER ROON REPORTED CAPTURED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Globe this afternoon states that it has received a code message from Bermuda saying that the German warship Roon, alleged commerce raider, has been captured by the British battleship Drake after a three hours battle 200 miles east-northeast of Bermuda. Two merchantmen, one of them armed, were captured with the Roon, it was stated.

The story was not confirmed by the British consulate here, officials saying they had no information. A Washington United Press dispatch Saturday night said that the British embassy had a report that the German raider which captured the Appam had been taken. The embassy refused to reveal the source of the report.

ARMENIAN RESOLVE PASSED BY SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution introduced by Senator Lodge today authorizing the President to set aside a day for contributions for destitute Armenians provoked some partisan discussion. Senator Borah submitted a newspaper article relating to mistreatment of Americans in Armenia, and Senator Stone said it was done with partisan intent to reflect discredit on the administration. Senator Borah denied such intent, and said it was solely for information. The resolution passed.

BROOKLYN SIGNS MEYERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. T. Meyers, for years the New York National's best catcher, this afternoon signed a contract with the Brooklyn Nationals. Meyers was secured by Brooklyn by assuming his "war time" contract, which had another year to run and is said to call for $7500.

LUSITANIA CASE BELIEVED READY FOR SETTLEMENT

All Difficulties in the Way Thought Removed and Agreement Considered Suitable to the United States Requirements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It may be said on the best of authority that the Lusitania negotiations, which have been conducted through a period of nine months, are all but settled. Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Bernstorff held a conference Tuesday afternoon and while it was said no statement would be given out there is every reason to believe that all difficulties in the way of settlement were removed before the two officials met.

In view of the fact, however, that authoritative intimations have been given that the United States has neither increased nor decreased her demands, the only inference to be drawn is that Germany has found a way to come to satisfactory terms; in other words, that Germany has consented to all the main contentions set forth by this government.

Secretary Lansing has no appointment with Ambassador Bernstorff for the near future and some days may elapse before the announcement of the official settlement is made and the terms of the agreement published.

Safeguarding of Americans in submarine warfare when those Americans are aboard an enemy merchantman attacked was the main issue of the negotiations. The position of this government with respect to the Lusitania case has been maintained throughout, and there has been no thought or purpose to recede from its position, namely, that while the act on the part of a German submarine in attacking and sinking a vessel might be illegal, it might be justified as an act of retaliation or reprisal, but that if Americans were aboard the vessel attacked the act could not be regarded as justified. Any settlement of the Lusitania case, in view of the statement of this position, which was declared academically but recently, and now specifically applied to the case in point, must include the concession of this by Germany.

The latest memorandum from Germany, delivered to the state department last Friday, is believed to contain all the elements of a satisfactory settlement. The matter was before the cabinet in the morning and Secretary Lansing presented all the facts at his disposal.

The German government's proposals are accepted as fully meeting the demands of the United States for disavowal of the Lusitania attack, reparation for American lives lost, and pledges of future conduct.

On the other hand the German government gives its disavowal without making the express admission that the act of its submarine commander in sinking the Lusitania as a reprisal was illegal.

The whole disagreement between the United States and Germany since the settlement of the Arabic case Oct. 9 last, has been over the first of these demands, that of disavowal. Summed up in one sentence the demand of the United States was that Germany should "disavow the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania," and "offer reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act."

Germany from the first held that she could not specifically disavow the act, because she had ordered submarine commanders to sink enemy vessels in the war zone as a reprisal against what she considered an illegal act of the enemy in establishing a food blockade. In other words, the German government could not disavow an act which had been authorized.

This brought up the question of the legality or illegality of retaliation against an illegal act of an enemy, and for five months the controversy had been waged over this point. Germany in the meanwhile had settled the question of reparation and had given pledges of future conduct in submarine operations.

SWIG ELECTION PETITION CASE IS CONCLUDED

In his final arguments before the superior court today Joseph F. Walsh, counsel for the petitioners in the case of Representative Simon Swig of Boston, alleged to have spent more than $100 to obtain his seat in the House, in violation of statute, called upon the court to have the district attorney investigate charges of perjury in the case. Attorney Walsh's arguments were finished at noon, ending the case.

Judge Fox, who sat with Judges Jenney and McLaughlin, announced that the court would try to prepare its report during the present week to the Legislature. The election petition was brought by Chester O'Brien, Democratic candidate from ward 21, Boston, who was defeated by Mr. Swig.

M. J. Sughrue, attorney for the representative, in his final arguments today asserted that the petition ought to be dismissed because he declared it was brought with a view to blackmail his client. Attorney Walsh denied charges of blackmail.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

SPANISH LABOR ISSUE ASSUMES SERIOUS ASPECT

Authorities Exercising Tact and Forbearance in Strike Situation at Barcelona—Conditions Provoked by the Conflict

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent)

BARCELONA, Spain—The fact must be faced that Barcelona, and the best part of Catalonia with it, and perhaps even all Spain, is coming face to face with a crisis. Only now is the fault of the last government in neglecting the enormously important problem of properly conserving Spain's food supplies and regulating her living and industrial questions to the very utmost of their ability, in the difficult circumstances of the war, becoming fully realized.

Well did the Count de Romanones say on coming into power again that his first attention should be given to the great questions of the interior—food, costs of food, work and wages. For the moment nothing else matters. The Dato government neglected this question until the absolute breaking point had been reached, and a strange light is now thrown on the sudden and at the time almost inexplicable hurry of the last ministry to give up office. The question is enormously difficult, and through neglect it has fallen into a sad state of confusion.

The Count de Romanones, with Senor Alba in charge of the interior and Senor Urzaiz at the exchequer, may pull it through, and if they do, or make a show of doing it, they will sweep the country at the general election. As it is the vigorous policy of Urzaiz is already having some effect, and his efforts are meeting with great popular appreciation. We hear that shoals of telegrams from societies, communities and whole townships are pouring in upon him at Madrid, that Toledo telegraphed to him that people of all shades of opinion congratulated with enthusiasm the patriotic minister for his campaign against the "acaparadores" or accumulators of stocks of foodstuffs, and hoped with confidence he would persevere in his attitude and save the country, and that the Junior Nationalist-Republican Society of Valencia telegraphed that they "mourned the necessity that devolved upon them to congratulate a monarchic minister for the undoubted good he had done for the public benefit." Senor Urzaiz is pleased and works vigorously. His chief idea is to keep everything in Spain that can possibly be wanted there; he closes the frontiers to exportations of food of all kinds. When this has had full effect labor problems may be assisted.

But in the meantime here is Barcelona refusing to wait. The strike increases. There is every indication that it will become general, so far as the busy part of Catalonia—which is the busy part of Spain—is concerned, and if that happens, who is going to say that Catalonia will completely contain it, and that Spain will not become wholly involved? There are still some hopeful elements in the situation. The men are not yet showing a strong disposition to riot or do anything of that kind, though many arrests have had to be made and revolvers have been seen. In the same way the authorities are exercising extreme tact and forbearance. Bodies of soldiers have had to be posted here and there, and the Guardia Civil de Caballeria are concentrated in the Plaza de Toros Nueva in large numbers, ready for emergencies. The captain-general of the region, General Alfau, is displaying an energetic attitude in every way. For all that the greatest care is being exercised not unduly to provoke the men, their complaints are listened to, and in this circumstance lies the best hope of a solution. But on the other hand it is perfectly clear that the men's demands cannot possibly be acceded to, that the strike idea has got hold of a very large proportion of them, and that it is catching on everywhere.

One of the worst signs of all is just now made by the railway workers, who show a disposition to join in, and reviving the circumstances of the strike of 1912, declare that the conditions to which the companies then agreed have not been fulfilled. Consequently they have appointed secret committees of investigation to set a strike movement going. Their idea is to gain something out of the present situation even though their own grievances had been barely suspected by themselves until it arose.

At the moment of writing, it is reckoned that in the Barcelona district some 25,000 men are already on strike, but this is nothing to the possibilities. This is one of the busiest localities in Europe—meaning peace-time Europe. Barcelona has a population of 660,000, and devotes its energies chiefly to manufacturing cotton cloths and cotton goods generally. It is a veritable Manchester. Then there is Manresa with 24,000, Badalona with 19,000, Tarrassa with 16,000, Reus with 27,000, Sabadell with 30,000, and many other places in a cluster, all exceedingly busy centers, whose work and manufactures are as one of the mainstays of Spanish commerce. As has already been made clear, it is the conditions provoked by the war, and the increase cost of food that have caused the trouble at the last moment, and politics have had little or nothing to do with it; but when once trouble of this kind begins it is not to be overlooked that the Catalan Regionalist movement, according to which the Catalonians, inhabitants of this part of Spain, demand a large measure of self-government for themselves, and their own law courts, the careful preservation of their own language and so forth, has been very active of late. I will say nothing more of the dangers, for it is well to be optimistic, and after all Spain commonly talks more than she acts.

Senor Alba, minister of the interior, in an official statement says that the "albaniles," or masons and bricklayers, demand an eight hours day, an increase of 50 per cent in their wages, and the liberty of four of their colleagues against whom proceedings are being taken for having placed a bomb in the works of the Madrid, Saragossa & Alicante railway; and that the iron founders and metal workers ask for the 50 per cent increase in wages, reduction of the working day to eight hours, restriction of the hours of overtime, an increased rate of pay for such overtime and recognition of the amalgamated societies. With regard to the four workers detained in connection with the bomb a committee of the strikers has visited the Governor, Senor Suarez Inclan, and asked for the liberty of the men. He referred them to the magistrates. The metal workers are now entirely in the strike, and with them the workers in many associated trades. A great meeting was held in the Casa del Pueblo presided over by the president of the federation, and when a vote was taken on the main question as to whether they should strike or not, there was complete unanimity for the strike, the men shouting "Viva la huelga!"

As showing the tendency of the moment it may be said that many bodies of workers who go to their workshops in the morning with the intention of continuing, find the strike agitation and the surrounding influences overpower them and leave before the mid-day dinner. In the case of the famous Hispano-Suiza automobile works, a meeting of the operatives was held, and a resolution against striking was carried by 218 votes to 45. Nevertheless on the following morning only two thirds of the men went to work, and after breakfast the whole lot went away and joined the strikers. At the Chamon gas and electricity works at Sarria, all the men unexpectedly went on strike, and a third of the men employed in the workshops in the suburbs of Sans, who struck at the beginning of the day, were joined soon afterwards by another third. The strikers' representatives are very active with their arguments, incitements and persuasions. The painters are now coming out, and such is the general movement that the men employed in a well-known piano manufactory made the usual demand for a 50 per cent increase in wages and on its being refused at once struck work.

The idea is thrown out in many quarters, and is being taken up by the government, that foreign agencies for obtaining Spanish laborers for belligerent countries have been secretly at work and have given encouragement to the strike to serve their own purposes. There is very little evidence of this being the case, and it is merely natural that many of the men out of work, and seeing little hope of bettering their condition in existing circumstances, should be disposed to emigrate without any special inducement. Two officials at the head of one of these so-called secret agencies were sent for by the Governor and put through a close cross-examination, after which it is said that instructions were given that, accompanied by two police officials, they should be seen out of the country. The most is being made of these stories, and a great effort is put forth in some quarters to indicate that external influences are at the bottom of the strike.

USE OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

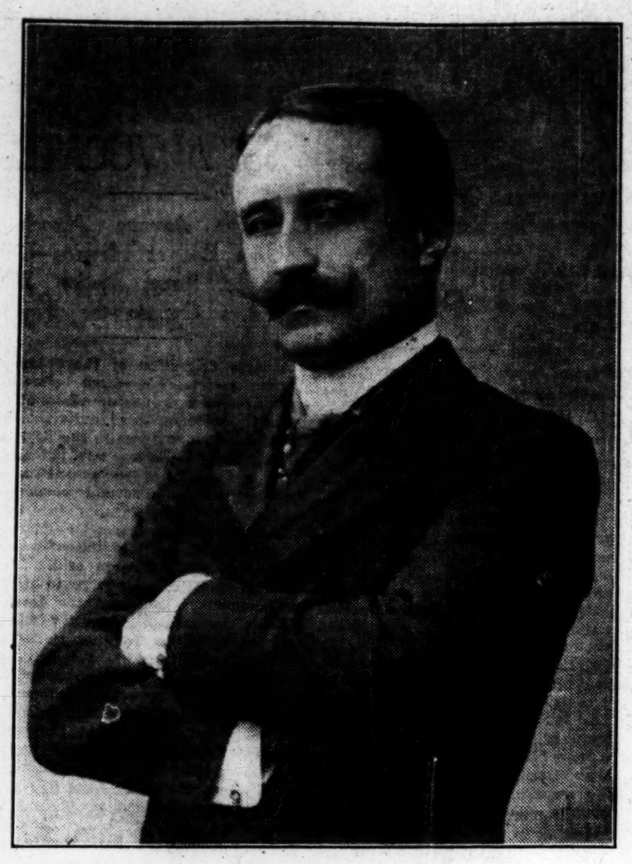
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — Lecturing on "Historical Documents: Their Nature and Use" before the Royal Historical Society recently, Prof. T. F. Tout said historical records could be divided into three classes: books, monuments, records. Contemporary histories and memoirs, or chronicles as they were called, were the books that counted most with historians 50 years ago. Today there was a reaction against chronicles on the part of young historians, who were convinced that the chronicler simply retailed secondhand gossip, was full of gossip, and thoroughly inaccurate. The reaction from the excessive use of chronicles had gone too far. It certainly had gone too far as regarded the old narrative history, for the writing of which the chronicles were indispensable although for synthetic, economic, social, legal, administrative history they gave but scant and occasional information. In the writing of history there had been a tendency to divide history and literature into water-tight compartments and not to make sermons, poems, novels, and others sources yield their quota. The misguided activities of restorers of churches and other buildings had, during the past 50 years, largely diminished the material available for historians. Referring to paleography, he said students should not be alarmed by that pedantic word. When they had once mastered the styles of writing they would find that their forefathers really wrote far more legibly than their descendants at the present day.

SWEDISH WAR INSURANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Swedish state war insurance commission reports that the total value of property insured in the year 1915 amounted to 1,682,000,000 kroner. Of this amount, 1,050,000,000 kroner was in respect of ships. The total premiums amounted to 17,500,000 kroner. Compensation to the value of 8,500,000 kroner has been paid.



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M. Paul Deschanel

HOMES FOR WORKERS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The housing problem is one to which particular attention has been paid by the government in South Australia. In 1910 an act was passed enabling the state bank to make advances to persons in receipt of not more than £300 per annum who are desirous of providing homes for themselves, or discharging an existing mortgage on their property. Interest is charged at the rate of 5½ per cent, and is payable monthly or quarterly, together with a portion of the principal, by uniform installments. In order to obtain a loan under this act the applicant needed to possess either land on which he proposed to build, or else cash to the amount of at least one fifth of the cost of the dwelling and the land.

The premier, the Hon. Crawford Vaughan, M. P., in moving the second reading of a bill to amend the advances for homes act, said the amendment was being made with the object of enabling a person who was not in a position through lack of means to take advantage of the act, to obtain a loan to erect a residence. The bill proposed that the board of trustees of the state bank might purchase land at the request of a person who desired to build, but was unable to do so without special assistance. A deposit of £3 had to be made by the applicant to prove his bona-fides in the matter, and the sum was to be forfeited if, after the land had been purchased he refused to enter into an agreement with the board to buy it. The trustees had to be satisfied, among other things, that the applicant had been in employment for at least 200 days in each of the three years immediately preceding the making of the request. That was to insure that the benefits of the act should not be taken advantage of by loafers. When the purchaser entered into the agreement to buy the land he would be qualified, in terms of the principal act, to apply for an advance to erect a home for himself and his family. The advance could be up to the full value of the dwelling to be erected (up to £600), as against £500 in the principal act. No person could benefit under the measure more than once, which would prevent speculation. The principal act left a large number of persons in the position of compulsory tenants and subject to the rent-racking landlord. It was far better for men to have their own properties and to know that all the improvements they made to their homes belonged to them.

ALLIES OFFICERS HONORED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The French government has decided to confer on General Sarrail, commanding the expeditionary corps in the near east, the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. General Bailloud has been awarded the military cross and Sir Bryan Mahon, the general commanding the British expeditionary force at Salonica, has been nominated grand officer of the Legion of Honor. Vice-Admiral Dartige de Fournet, commander-in-chief of the navy, and Vice-Admiral Gauchet, commanding the squadron in the near east, have also been nominated grand officers of the Legion of Honor.

PATRIOTIC HOUSEKEEPING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—An exhibition of patriotic housekeeping, which is being organized by several women's associations, is to be held in Cape Town shortly. The idea was prompted by an exhibition of a similar nature which was held at Liverpool with excellent results. It is intended to show, among other things, that local products such as jams, dried fruits and meal may be used to greater advantage. There will be lectures on various subjects, including poultry-keeping and vegetable gardening.

LABOR DISPUTES IN BRITAIN FALL OFF

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The outstanding feature of the labor market in the year 1915, the Board of Trade Gazette states, was the shortage of workpeople, which became more and more pronounced as the year advanced, and was very acute at its close, owing to the active recruiting campaign that took place in the autumn and early winter. The shortage would have been even more severely felt, but for the transfer of workpeople from one industry to another, the dilution of skilled by semi-skilled and unskilled labor, and by the greater employment of women and girls, partly on classes of work formerly shared between males and females, and partly on work hitherto performed exclusively by men and boys. At the beginning of 1915, retail prices of food were about 18 per cent above the normal prices of July, 1914, the month before the war; on Jan. 1, 1916, the corresponding increase was 45 per cent.

Labor disputes in the year showed a considerable falling off upon previous years, both in number and duration. The percentage of unemployment fell almost uninterruptedly throughout the year, until the lowest figure ever reported by the department (0.6 per cent) occurred in November and December. The total number of workpeople who were reported to the department as having received war bonuses, or increased rates of wages, in the industries for which statistics are available was 3,165,000, and the total amount of increase in the wages of these workpeople was over £603,000 per week, an average of about 3s. 10d. per head. The changes in hours of labor reported as taking effect in 1915 affected 13,657 workpeople. Practically all of these obtained a reduction of hours, the net weekly effect being a decrease of 34,221 hours per week. These figures relate to changes in the hours of labor in a normal week, exclusive of overtime worked. The extensive substitution of women and young persons for men, tended to lower wages per head of those employed. The number of labor disputes beginning in the year (674) was less than was the case in any of the four previous years, and the totals of the number of workpeople involved (445,936) and aggregate duration (2,969,700) were less than those for any of the five preceding years. In each case the figure for 1915 was below the average for the nine preceding years, the aggregate duration of the disputes in progress during this year being less than one third of this average. Measured by aggregate duration, all the groups of trades with the exception of the transport group, were less affected by disputes than in the previous year, this being more marked in the building, engineering, and other metal groups. The high figures for the coal mining industry are entirely due to the strikes in the South Wales coal field.

MEAT FOR SWEDEN SEIZED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway — According to the Stockholm press, representatives from the American meat and packing companies recently arrived in London in order to negotiate with the British government with regard to the cargoes which have been seized by the British authorities on their way from America to Sweden. It is believed that enormous cargoes which were destined for Sweden have been held up, and are now stored at various English ports. Since February, 1915, it is stated, numerous large cargoes of meat and pork purchased by Swedish merchants have not reached their destination. The cargoes are valued at many million kroner, and their immediate release is of great importance to Sweden, owing to a threatened scarcity of food supplies.

FRENCH CHAMBER HEARS SPEECH ON GREAT WAR ISSUES

Paul Deschanel Looks Forward to New Europe Based on Justice — Reviews Work of Year

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—At the reopening of the French Chamber, Paul Deschanel, having been reelected president, made the following speech, the gist of which has appeared in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor: I thank you profoundly for your continued confidence. It is all the more valued as being a sign and token of our unity in face of the enemy. Germany, in order to divert the world's attention from her increasing difficulties, makes it appear to her allies, to the neutral countries, and to our invaded departments, that your most natural and legitimate discussions are party quarrels. If, for example, you discuss the departure of recruits and the means to be taken to insure their welfare, or if you endeavor to guarantee equality of sacrifice in war, Germany points to a France divided in counsel. You will not permit the enemy thus to misrepresent your resolutions and the character of your actions.

A year ago I defined your task thus: "Help those who are fighting." In what manner, during these 12 months, have you furthered that object? M. Deschanel then enumerated the bills passed by the Chamber during that period, the revisions which had been effected in several of the codes, and the legislation which had been adopted with regard to Algeria and the colonies. Of the criticisms leveled at the Chamber M. Deschanel mentioned those of hurriedly improvising laws, the immoderate use of written questions, and the exaggerated inclination to alter the rulings of their assembly. There were other and less well founded criticisms, he said, for example the accusation that the Chamber interfered with the conduct of military operations and diplomatic negotiations. This, M. Deschanel said, was not so, since the beginning of the war soldiers and diplomatists had acted entirely independently.

It was not an easy matter, continued the minister, to preserve, in the midst of this terrible war, institutions which had been created for times of peace and freedom. If, 41 years ago, the disappointed Monarchists and the resigned Republicans had been told that the shelter which seemed to them but temporary and frail would resist, like the nation itself, the most formidable tempest that had ever swept the human race, who among them would have believed it? The stranger, with a juster appreciation than we have of ourselves, M. Deschanel said, who foresees the verdict of history, does not ignore the magnitude of such a test. But we must guard ourselves against misunderstandings. These must be averted by our prudence and our moderation. To allow our minds to become preoccupied with party matters or the recollection of former discords, while this heroic people is fighting and sacrificing itself, would indeed be sacrilege; but, just because we are moved by the scruples of a strong patriotism, let us remain faithful to that moral discipline which is not less indispensable than is military discipline to the success of our arms.

Look at the trenches. Our soldier, 80 kilometers from Paris, feels himself the victor, and he is right, because by maintaining his position, he is wearing down the enemy, and is allowing Great Britain and Russia to train new armies, and the Allies, by a close economic union, to shut the door of a large part of the markets of the world on Germany. It is by his indomitable firmness, his courage, his common sense and his spirit that he will conquer force in the end.

Our brave soldier knows, as do our noble Allies, that the peace of which the German chancellor spoke in the Reichstag would be but the signal for a constantly recurring war, in which the next generations would in their turn have to be sacrificed; he knows that, by sacrificing himself, he is saving his sons. His sufferings mark the beginnings of a new France, of a Europe based on equilibrium and on justice.

A little more than a century ago, after the Russian campaign, Napoleon was with Fontanes in the park at Fontainebleau His glory was declining. Turning to his minister he said: Do you know what I admire most in the world? The powerlessness of material force. In the long run, the sword is conquered by an idea.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION BAN

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The Federal minister for external affairs announced recently in Melbourne that the government had decided that no males of military age, between 18 and 45, would be allowed to leave the Commonwealth without a passport, and that no passport would be issued unless satisfactory reasons were forthcoming. Passports had already been refused in a number of cases, where good and sufficient reasons had not been supplied. Mr. Mahon explained that it was proposed to issue directions to oversea shipping companies not to supply tickets unless the applicants produced the necessary passport. The task of carrying out the decision of the government was to be placed in the hands of the customs officials at the various ports from which boats for oversea destinations usually took their departure.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN DECREASES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The development commissioners' report for the year ended March 31, 1915, states that at the outbreak of war unemployment on an extensive scale was anticipated, and the commission made preparations to meet the emergency, encouraging the submission of schemes of land drainage and reclamation, light railways, and afforestation, with the object of preventing rather than relieving distress. The anticipations of unemployment, however, were soon falsified, and works employing labor suitable for enlistment were discouraged. The result has been that so far from increasing the numoer of advances from the development fund, the war has had the opposite effect.

An exception to this general statement as to any unemployment among the industries with which the commissioners are concerned, is the fishing industry, and the commissioners feel that any steps that can be taken, consistent with naval war restrictions, to preserve and develop sea fisheries are of great value towards helping the home food supply. Proposed new general schemes of research which were to have come into effect have been suspended, whilst existing schemes have been cut down to a minimum.

The commissioners state that they have devoted themselves to the initial stages of projects of development which would, in their execution, have the effect of employing labor on a larger scale at the end of the war, and to exploring those preliminary engineering, administrative and legal questions, which beset and delay the actual start of work. Such schemes deal mainly with the construction of light railways, land drainage, land reclamation and afforestation. Considerable advances from the development fund have been recommended in aid of a scheme for the increase of the production and preservation of food commodities. The commissioners have kept in view the desirability of providing after the war opportunities of agricultural work on a large scale, and upon conditions calculated to satisfy men who have been serving in the army. The commissioners have considered several times the question of developing the beet sugar industry in this country, and several informal proposals have been before them, but they have not been able to recommend any scheme which would both meet the legal requirements of the development act and be defensible on general financial and administrative grounds.

The finances of the development fund show that the total amount guaranteed up to March 31, 1915, was £2,900,000, of which advances recommended to that date reached £2,043,322. During the year the advances recommended amounted to £549,947. It was proposed to set aside a million pounds for an emergency program of schemes to be started after the war.

INTERNATIONAL LAW OF FUTURE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In a recent article in the Deutsche Juristen Zeitung on "The Restoration of International Law," Dr. Liszt wrote: International law will prevail again after the war just as it did before it. It will be established on a broader and more secure basis, and its provisions will be improved and extended, but its essential character will be what it was before. The community of interests will be stronger than the mistrust between states and lingering racial animosity. At the same time, Dr. Liszt continued, more should not be demanded of international law than it was capable of fulfilling; to do so was to fail to grasp its character and function. It would always be necessary, as a basis for international stipulations, to assume that war would be more or less localized, and that countries would be left that had the power to call the belligerents to order, and to insist upon the observance of the rules of warfare. Here, however, the power of international law ended; it could not regulate a world war. All law, he wrote, rests in the first place on the peaceable desires of its authors. That holds good for national as well as international law. The best of constitutions is incapable of preventing civil war if the citizens have lost the desire for peace. It is not international law that will prevent the world war, but the peaceable desires of the nations.

FRENCH POSTOFFICE WORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The minister of commerce and of posts and telegraphs has congratulated the personnel of the post and telegraph offices for the efficiency and devotion to their task shown by them at the time of the issue of the loan for national defense. The task which the postoffice employees had to carry out at this time was further complicated by the operation of the law of Dec. 23, which permitted about 1,500,000 persons to send, free of charge, parcels to all the soldiers and sailors of the different zones of operation in France, in the colonies and abroad. From Dec. 25 to Jan. 10, the number of parcels for soldiers and sailors sent through the post amounted to 6,500,000; the total of ordinary letters was 122,150,000.

SCOTTISH WOMEN AND CHURCHES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a meeting of Glasgow United Free Church Presbytery, the majority approved the proposal made by the general assembly's committee that women be eligible for appointment as members of deaconal courts, but by 73 votes against 66 the presbytery declined to declare women eligible for ordination as members of kirk sessions. Women may, therefore, be deacons in the church, but not elders.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

DEBATE HELD IN REICHSTAG ON THE CENSORSHIP

Discussion on Effect of German Proclamation of Martial Law —Appeal for Freedom of Press

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Reichstag has held a lengthy discussion in committee on the German censorship and the effect of the proclamation of martial law throughout the country, but only a brief official summary of the proceedings has been issued.

The debate was opened by Herr Dittmann, the Social Democratic deputy for Solingen, who moved, on behalf of his party that "the imperial chancellor be petitioned to arrange for the repeal of the proclamation of martial law, and especially for the restoration of the freedom of the press." The speaker insisted that the proclamation of martial law throughout the country was not in accordance with the constitution, and that its effect was to render impossible or dangerous any utterance in public or in the press that did not agree with the views of the government. Other newer regulations that could be enforced, such as those dealing with espionage, ought, he maintained, to be sufficient to maintain law and order, and guarantee the security of the realm. Proceeding to criticize in detail, Herr Dittmann complained that the Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung had been able to publish articles that had been suppressed in the case of organs opposed to it, whilst the censor had also severely handled articles expressing a desire for a speedy peace, and journals that stood for the peace ideal. Again, the censorship had been very uneven in different districts, and in some cases attempts had even been made to suppress truthful reports of proceedings in the Reichstag and in the Prussian Diet. Finally, Social Democratic papers, placed under preventive censorship, had been forbidden to print articles that were allowed to appear in other papers, while the refusals to allow individuals to deliver certain addresses were not even authorized by the act on which the proclamation of martial law was based.

The ministerial director, Herr Lewald, in reply, urged, on behalf of the government that the enforcement of martial law was admissible when the security of the realm was threatened, and that once it was proclaimed the executive power passed into the hands of the supreme military command (the Kaiser).

He was followed by the spokesman of the Progressive party, who complained that the methods of the censor were often directly injurious to the public welfare, and had tended to confuse public opinion by such acts as the temporary suppression of a well-known Berlin paper (probably a reference to the unaccountable suppression of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, which is usually regarded as semi-official), and the facilities given for the reproduction of the peace terms recently enunciated in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung. Finally, the speaker referred to the famous decrees issued by the Prussian minister of the interior for the purpose of obtaining government control of the press with a view to future elections, as a flagrant breach of the political truce. Herr von Loebel, the minister in question, then read an official reply, the full text of which was subsequently published, in which he insisted that the intention had merely been to furnish small country newspapers with reliable information, and that the method of issuing whole papers all ready printed, with a space for the insertion of the particular title required, merely amounted to the adoption, by the government, of an expedient employed by numbers of news agencies at the present day. He further denied that the rescripts in question were ever intended to be private, or that attempts had been made to keep them so, and concluded by arguing that, in view of the influence of the press at the present day and the extent to which it was used by various parties for the expression of their views on current matters, those in power also had a right to inform the public of their attitude towards current events, and must, indeed, perforce do so.

When the debate was resumed the Progressive spokesman proceeded to complain that during the course of the war the censorship had been extended to cover domestic, as well as military matters, and that interviews between the representatives of the government and the press had developed into so many occasions for issuing instructions to the latter. Whereas the military authorities had latterly become more accommodating, the censoring of domestic news had become more strict. It had not even been possible to publish details of the Prussian budget, and the press was able to report next to nothing regarding the food question. Attacks upon ministers and other individuals were forbidden, while it was becoming the practice for certain professions to threaten the newspapers with an appeal to the censorship, and the latter had extended its authority to regulating the habits of the people, and to forbidding, for instance, the singing of songs that had been popular for years. While country papers were able to reproduce articles from the Berlin press, the latter had not always been allowed to reproduce those of the former. Attempts had even been made to prevent the publication of the proceedings in the Saxon and Bavarian Diets, and on one occasion, when Danzig was ordered to be beflagged the newspapers were forbidden to state the reason why. The institution of the war press bureau had not improved matters, and yet the people had shown it could be trusted by the manner in which it had received the publication of unrevised enemy communiqués. Since these had been published, more reliance than ever had been placed on the reports issued from German headquarters. The unity of public feeling, the speaker concluded, could only be maintained by the press, which needed freedom, if its influence was to be beneficent.

A National Liberal deputy next reverted to the subject of the ministerial rescripts, and insisted that the ready-made newspapers issued by the new government agency could not be compared with those issued by private agencies, which had not the means to compel papers to print specified articles. His party, he said, desired to know what the attitude of the chancellor was towards the rescripts in question and towards the statement that had just been read, which began with the declaration that its author was responsible to the Prussian Diet, not to the Reichstag, but that in view of the exceptional circumstances he would consent to explain his point of view. The party also regarded it as extraordinary that no representative of the war press bureau had attended the debate. Free speech in the press and in public, the speaker continued, could only have a favorable, and not an injurious effect, and the suppression of facts, such as the collecting of crowds before butter shops, only provided the hostile press with matter for exaggeration, and encouraged Germany's opponents to hold out. The sharp criticism passed in England on the government, and on the different parties by each other, was not to be regarded as a sign of weakness. As it was quite well known abroad that views differed in Germany as to the aims of the war, why should not these be allowed to find expression? The enemy would perhaps be inclined to make peace all the sooner if he knew that the longer the war lasted, the harder became German conditions, and it would also do no harm if the press were to impress upon Americans the fact that the German people could not be irritated with impunity. The National Liberal party, therefore, proposed that the chancellor should be requested to arrange: 1. That no institutions should be established under the influence of the present exceptional regulations calculated to limit the freedom of the press and of public opinion in time of peace. 2. That competent civilians should be employed at the war press bureau and in the censorship offices controlled by generals in command, so as to abolish or mitigate the rigors of the censorship. 3. That any suppression of a paper must first be preceded by a warning to the publishers thereof, stating the cause of complaint. 4. That no paper should be suppressed without the consent of the chancellor.

A Bavarian deputy, representing the Center, stated that whole articles had been suppressed because they contained drastic utterances on the part of soldiers, and that a certain university professor had been forbidden to speak in public, because he was suspected of pacifist tendencies. With regard to the suppression of newspapers, he did not think the third clause in the National Liberal resolution was a sufficient safeguard. At this stage a representative of the minister for war stated that the greater part of the material brought forward by the Social Democratic spokesman at the beginning of the debate had proved, upon examination, to be devoid of any real foundation, while the rest was also doubtful.

Another Social Democratic deputy then maintained that the National Liberal resolution would be useless, and urged the adoption of the original Socialist motion. The rescripts issued by the Prussian minister of the interior must, he said, be regarded as an attempt to suppress public opinion, and preventive censorship, when employed, also tended towards that end. Illustrating that statement, he said that even literal reports of proceedings in the law courts were forbidden. His assertion that the Vorwärts was handled more severely than the Deutsche Tageszeitung was challenged by the spokesman of the Conservative party, who endeavored to prove that the censor had prevented Conservative organs from defending themselves from the attacks of their contemporaries and stated that, contrary to the Socialist press, the Deutsche Tageszeitung was not allowed to criticize and interpret the chancellor's last speech in the Reichstag.

The debate was then adjourned.

LONDON TRADES COUNCIL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the London trades council, prior to the passage of the compulsion bill, by a majority of 44. "That this council instructs its representative to vote at the annual conference of the Labor party for the withdrawal of the Labor members from the coalition government on this question being raised; and further we express our indignation at the action of those members of the Labor party who voted for the military service No. 2 bill, in face of the decisions of the conference held on Jan. 6 and the Bristol trade union congress." The meeting also approved of the resolution submitted on behalf of the London trades council to the Labor congress recently demanding the withdrawal of the compulsion bill, and expressing the view that the group system should be continued by voluntary methods.

LABOR CONDEMNS COMPULSION PLAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—A committee called the Manchester and Salford no-compulsion committee condemned the military service bill, prior to the adoption of the measure. The committee represents the Manchester and Salford trades council, the local Labor party, and the I. L. P. Federation, the Friends Service committee, the No-Conscription Fellowship, the Women's Cooperative Guild, the Women's Labor League, the Manchester branch of the Women's International League, the Women's Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society, the Manchester and Salford Trade Women's Unions Council, and the Manchester and Salford Women's Trades and Labor Council.

Various speakers, among whom were Councilor Davies representing local labor, Mr. Mellor, secretary of the Trades council, Joseph Hallsworth of the Amalgamated Union of Cooperative Employees, and Miss Margaret Ashton, spoke against the bill. It was objected that although the bill would bring a large number of people under military service, industrial conscription was also intended. The reactionaries, it was stated, wanted to win the war with cheap soldiers and to wage the commercial war that it was expected would follow, with cheap workers. There was, moreover, no proof that compulsion was necessary, and there was a widespread fear that it was being enforced for ulterior motives. Until it was proved necessary they should refuse to have it.

The distinction made by the bill between single and married men was condemned, as it was contended the taking of single men was but a step to the taking of married men. What the conscriptionists wanted was complete control of the workers. Not until they resolved to show by industrial action that they would have none of this bill would the government realize that the working classes were seriously opposed to it.

Miss Margaret Ashton invited the audience to examine certain promises which had recently been given in regard to legislation, and in the light of them to judge the value of the promises which were being given in regard to the compulsory service bill. They were told that the registration bill had nothing to do with conscription; but it was the prelude to this bill. They were told the munitions bill was to protect the workers. Had it protected them? Was it not being largely used to encourage servile labor? Now they were told that the bill was not conscription; that it was only compulsory service for the period of the war. What was the meaning of that? It was something which would be translated by the government, which was becoming more and more a capitalist government, into real conscription before they were through.

The meeting concluded with the passing of a resolution which, besides committing the meeting to use every means in its power to oppose compulsory service, also declared that the attempt to rush conscription upon ill considered and doubtful figures had already aroused suspicion and might result, if put into operation, in a most unfortunate industrial resistance.

GERMAN VIEW OF MILITARY POSITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In a recent review of military prospects for 1916 a writer in Heer und Politik held that the comparative lull that could be recorded on all the various fronts was mainly due to the fact that new and highly important decisions were being taken on both sides.

There is no doubt, he wrote, that new and grandiose schemes are pending. Of what nature then are our prospects? At the beginning of our offensive in Serbia all the four powers of the entente, Italy, France, England and Russia, exerted all their efforts in three mighty offensives on the Italian frontier, in the west and in the east, in order to break through our front. The fresh assembly of men and munitions is scarcely likely to be greater than it was in September 1915, for, according to the admissions of English statesmen, the new recruits will merely be able to replace the hundreds of thousands that were lost at that time. Meanwhile, however, the Serbian army has been destroyed, and a great portion of our troops employed in Serbia is again free. This review alone shows with what composure we can await the new and important decisions that appear to be silently maturing with regard to all the various fronts at the present time. One awaits with intense interest the solution of the Salonica question, which, presumably, will not now be long in coming to a head. It will be a mighty struggle, and one which the enemy hopes will prove the turning point of the war. In his blindness, however, he entirely overlooks the fact that even in the event of a victory very little would be attained; for to him it is a question of wresting from us again all the great acquisitions we have already secured and strengthened by the conquest of almost 50 fortresses. Not until he did that, however, could he gain an advantage over our country itself. The impossibility of such an undertaking, which is already clear to many of our opponents, will perhaps be gradually seen by all.

COMPULSION OPPOSED BY FREE CHURCHMEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—Presiding over a meeting of Free Churchmen at the Milton hall, Manchester, before the adoption of compulsion the Rev. J. E. Roberts inaugurated a discussion on the military service bill.

Prefacing his objections to the bill with some remarks on his own attitude to the war and his support of the government's determination to bring it to a successful conclusion, Mr. Roberts said that the proposed measure was a departure from the treasured traditions of their nation. For a long time their nation, he continued, had been in the van of liberty. It was a mistake to ask them to put on German armor and to fight against Germany with her own weapons, instead of trusting to the weapons they had tried in the past and found suitable to their particular case. Nonconformists, especially, had always stood for liberty of the subject, and if they, as a nation, agreed to this scheme, they were going to abandon something that had been exceedingly precious to them. If they accepted compulsory service, they were going to accept defeat in the moral struggle. They needed men and munitions and money. They also wanted morality.

The Derby figures have not yet been subjected to that testing and proving that Mr. Asquith's own pledge promised, Mr. Roberts continued. I believe that a number of people for months past have wanted to introduce conscription, and I think they have exploited the pledge of Mr. Asquith in order to get the first step, only the first step, because they will not stop at this stage. They are going to try to get industrial conscription soon. And if you grant conscription you will be in a very grave difficulty if you want to pull them up at any particular stage. The only time when you can honestly and sincerely meet the claim for conscription is at the beginning. He was not fighting the particular bill before Parliament, he said, because if they were to have conscription this was as innocuous a bill as one could be, and if he were convinced that it was necessary to win the war he would agree; but he would not agree until it was proved to demonstration.

The Rev. Charles Peach, in the course of his address, said that the passing of the bill amounted to a confession that the German spirit and methods were right and that they must imitate them and win, not a victory for England and freedom, but a victory that would rivet militarism forever upon them. If the British adopted their method it would produce the same result. Six millions had offered themselves for service, he concluded, and that came to the same percentage of the population as a conscriptionist country was able to compel. The following resolution was then carried:

That this meeting of Nonconformists protests against the introduction, at the present moment, of a bill for compulsory military service, being convinced, after the magnificent result of voluntary recruiting, especially under Lord Derby's scheme, that it would be possible, by a well-organized scheme of voluntary enlistment, to obtain all the men necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. This meeting strongly deprecates a system of conscription as contrary to British principles and traditions, and likely to endanger the unity of action which has characterized the nation since the outbreak of the war.

ECONOMY IN PETROL ADVISED IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The British Petroleum Company has issued a notice on behalf of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the importers of "Shell" motor spirit, for whom they are agents, requesting their customers to exercise economy in the use of spirit owing to the great demands that are being made upon supplies by the armies at the front.

The importers, states the notice, regret the inconvenience which may be caused by temporary difficulties occurring from time to time in delivering orders for motor spirit. They are supplying most of the requirements of His Majesty's forces in England, and of the expeditionary forces on the continent and elsewhere. Owing to the unique and exceptional responsibility they have accepted in this regard they are frequently called upon to supply enormous quantities of spirit at very short notice, but they have deemed it their duty to meet these requirements even when, as occasionally happens, they involve some dislocation of the trade and some inconvenience to their other clients. In thus placing the national interest above other considerations they invite the cooperation of the public in order that their comrades at the front may have the advantage of ample supplies of the finest spirit available. With this object in view, they ask their clients to limit their requirements to a minimum, besides avoiding all waste in the quantities consumed. Great assistance will also be rendered by refraining from keeping larger stocks than are absolutely necessary.

It is stated that the omnibus companies will not suffer through any restriction in the supply of petrol, as arrangements have been made for them on the ground that they are fulfilling a public service.

FATHERLAND PLEA AS OBSTACLE TO SOCIALISTS SEEN

Attitude of French and German Socialists Excludes Possibility of Working Together

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland — The Berlin correspondent of the Berner Tagwacht recently discussed the manner in which the possibility of cooperation between French and German Socialists had been excluded by the adoption by both sides of "the defense of the fatherland" as their watchword, and the prospect that would be opened up, if this were abandoned.

Recent events, the writer pointed out, had tended to show more clearly than ever that the retention of that watchword made international Socialist action against the war impossible. Shortly before the last meeting of the Reichstag Herr Ebert had visited The Hague on behalf of the "patriotic" section of the German Socialist party to see whether some form of cooperation could be arranged with the corresponding party in France, but his interviews with Huysmans showed definitely that so long as the two parties considered it their duty to fight for the defense of their fatherland, they would have to act with their respective governments rather than with each other.

This attempt to pacify the German Socialist opposition having thus failed, the latter declared its intention of voting against the war credits in the Reichstag. Contrary to the wishes of the nucleus of the opposition, who refused the credits from a purely Socialistic standpoint, and who yielded to their companions so as not to discourage their first step in the right direction, that declaration was made on the ground that the necessity for defending the fatherland had ceased to exist, and the old erroneous standpoint was consequently retained. The result was that those elements that were wavering in France were driven once more into the arms of the patriotic majority. If the German minority had voted against the credits only because their country was now free from danger, it was clearly the duty of Frenchmen to continue to defend theirs, seeing that a great industrial slice of it was still in the hands of the enemy, and so Longuet made common cause with Renaudel, and the resolution adopted by the French Socialist Congress was the outcome.

That resolution, the Berner Tagwacht's correspondent continued, was calculated to be of the greatest assistance to the German Socialist majority as an additional argument for carrying on the war, but it had provided the minority with food for serious reflection. Hitherto, for instance, the Vorwärts had consistently forborne to criticize the attitude of the French Socialist majority very severely, and had excused it on the ground that the circumstances were exceptional; now, however, it saw itself forced, together with other organs associated with the extreme German Socialist Left, to declare that the German opposition had nothing in common with Renaudel and Longuet.

While the Vorwärts rejects the standpoint of the French party, then, he wrote, the question presents itself: What next? On what ground can an agreement be reached in order to make common war upon war? The reply to that question has already been given. Bourderon and Herrheim went to Zimmerwald despite the unfavorable military situation of France, and despite the fact that a section of French territory was occupied by the enemy. They could do so because they had abandoned in practice the standpoint of the defense of the fatherland, and consequently were able to fight their battle with energy and determination regardless of Renaudel's anathemas. They are still weak, but they will become strong because their hands and feet are not fettered, and because a decisive standpoint has the best chance of success. They alone are the comrades-in-arms of the real German opposition, which, like them, is not quite clear in theory, it is true, on the question of the defense of the fatherland, but is in practice fighting its battle regardless of the military position of Germany.

It is clear, the German writer proceeded, that the action of the opposition in both countries will gain in strength if it fights its way to a perfectly clear standpoint with regard to this central question, and thereby places itself in a position, not only to defy the attacks of Social Patriots, but to assume a relentless offensive itself. . . . A year's experience of war has proved for all Social Democrats that see clearly that the old idealism of the defense of the fatherland is a chain binding the proletarian Prometheus to the rock of capitalism. It is a question of breaking that chain, and it will be broken. "The cause of peace and of national reconciliation is not served by posting up manifestoes and ambiguous phrases, but by giving clear expression to what is really desired," wrote the Vorwärts in its article on the French Socialist congress. If the whole of the German "opposition" does not take that to heart, the really revolutionary Social Democrats of Germany will certainly do so.

REBUILDING OF BRIDGES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — In connection with the reopening of railway communication through the Balkan states the bridge between Semlin and Belgrade has been reconstructed by the Austrians. Two large bridges have been rebuilt over the Morava and the Nischawa, three small river bridge set up and a large viaduct constructed across a valley.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO ADVOCATES LIBRARY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The anniversary meeting of the Faculty of Advocates was recently held in the Advocates Library.

This library was founded in the seventeenth century by Sir George Mackenzie, "that noble wit of Scotland," as Dryden called him, but who was more generally known for the part he took in the persecution of the Covenanters during the reign of Charles II. It was the fines of recusant members which were used to purchase the nucleus of the library. The collection has been from time to time augmented by gifts of rare and costly books until the library at the present day contains some 400,000 bbooks and manuscripts, including among other relics, the Solemn League and Covenant, 1643; the "King's Confession," by which in 1581 Scotland renounced the papacy; holograph letters of Mary Stewart, Charles II. and James VII., and the original manuscript of "Waverley."

The report submitted at this meeting by W. K. Dickson, LL. D., keeper of the Advocates Library, to the curators for the year 1915, gives a list of accessions to the library for the year: Volumes received per London agent 5534, direct from publishers 223, by gift or purchase 597, amounting to 6354. The total number of items, including maps and music, received was 38,773.

Among presentations some are of special interest. Marcus Dods gave some fine early editions of the classics; Walter Seton Dickson and his sister, Miss Dickson, 115 Chinese and Japanese books, together with 24 books on the Chinese language and literature, from the collection of Walter George Dickson of Hongkong; Alfred Daniell, 41 volumes of the publications of the Paris Société de la Legislation Comparée; the Academy of Sciences and Letters of Christiania, Norway, 29 volumes of their publications.

The only manuscript of any importance which has been purchased during the year is an autograph letter from Sir Walter Scott to Robert Stevenson, engineer of the Bell Rock lighthouse, and grandfather of Robert Louis Stevenson, introducing to Mr. Stevenson a son of Robert Shortreed, sheriff-substitute of Roxburghshire, and soliciting Mr. Stevenson's advice and help for young Mr. Shortreed, who was coming to Edinburgh to study.

Dr. W. J. Watson, professor of Celtic languages at the University of Edinburgh, and Mrs. Watson have given valuable help in the collation and rearrangement of some of the ancient Gaelic manuscripts in the library. Also the interesting and valuable books which belonged to the library of Lord George Douglas, third son of the first Duke of Queensberry, which were presented to the Faculty of Advocates in 1695 have been rearranged. Among these are early editions of Petrarch and Tasso, examples of the Elzevir presses, seventeenth century dictionaries, guide books, and collections of maxims and witty sayings of the period, many with fine armorial bearings.

POLISH AUTONOMY QUESTION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MILAN, Italy—The correspondent of the Secolo in Zurich telegraphs that he has information to the effect that the German government has informed the Austrian government of its intention to proclaim as soon as possible the autonomy of the "kingdom of Poland." One of the chief reasons for this decision is the desire of the German government to make use of Poland as a recruiting ground for its decimated armies. Negotiations between Germany and Austria have now entered upon a decisive phase. If the Emperor of Austria is amenable, it should, it is stated, be possible to declare the autonomy of Poland within a few weeks.

DANISH LABOR FOR GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—A German labor agency, in which the Germania works at Kiel, Krupps, and other firms are interested, has been established in Denmark for the purpose of procuring skilled workmen for Germany. Numbers of men have already been secured, but a leader of the Engineers and Smiths Union has published a statement in the Politiken dissuading men from accepting engagements from the agency on the ground that there is plenty of well-paid work to be had in Denmark, whereas in Germany living is bad and taxes are heavy.

FRANCE AND SOUTH AMERICA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LE HAVRE, France — M. Pierre Baudin, senator and former minister of public works and of the navy, delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the Havre section of the French Colonial League, on the mission with which he had been intrusted by the French government to South America. He spoke at length of his journey in the Argentine Republic and in Brazil and of the great openings which existed in these countries. The deputy and senator for Le Havre drew M. Baudin's attention to the present position of the port of Le Havre, and asked him, as former minister of public works, to do everything in his power to hasten the execution of the work of development of the port which had already been begun, and to obtain the use of boats by which it would be possible to clear the quays of the cases of merchandise which obstructed them. M. Siegfried, deputy, insisted on the fact that immediately the war was closed, it would be the effort of every Frenchman to develop commercial relations wth other countries. On this score, he pointed to the necessity for the development of the port of Havre and recalled the words of Gambetta spoken in 1880: Le Havre is the bridgehead between the old and the new continents.

Andrew Alexander
548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York

The New Fashions in Spring Footwear

Advanced styles in women's high and low shoes that will be worn in late winter and spring, now available for southern tourists. Kidskin boots in combinations of white and brown give promise of popularity for street as well as general sports wear during the coming season; and low shoes with spats will make their appearance very early. Our Correspondence Department will furnish information regarding the new styles upon request.

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"THE WEAVERS" IS USED TO AROUSE PUBLIC INTEREST

Industrial Relations Committee Promotes Hauptmann Play to Spread Information on Conditions Existing in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The run of "The Weavers" still continues in New York at the Garden theater, under the management of Emanuel Reicher. The unqualified approval and support of the Drama League and the withholding of its approval by the Drama Society have made Hauptmann's play the center of a discussion among drama students and sociologists. It is now disclosed that Mr. Reicher and The Modern Stage are guaranteed expenses for the production's continuance by various members of the industrial relations committee, together with a few others, including Amos Pinchot. Mr. Reicher and his supporters announce their intention to send "The Weavers" on a tour of the United States after its present run, and the production is being polished to the utmost that it may hold the boards in New York as long as possible, for the prestige a long New York season gives.

That "The Weavers" could not stand upon its own feet financially for long was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Reicher considered that the interest of the social workers and of those interested in the drama as an art, apart from entertainment, would keep it afloat for perhaps a week or two, notwithstanding the more than 50 people and the five scenic sets necessary to stage it.

There is nothing in the play for those who demand an outstanding figure on which to center their interest and sympathy. There are no theatrical values, no continuous story—only detached episodes. And yet "The Weavers" is great as drama and as a human document. It was the first play dealing with the mob aspect of labor troubles: it presents conditions; it does not present a conclusion, or a remedy except by implication. It is a vision of man under the stress of want: it shows his spontaneous revolt under unbearable conditions; it shows the master weavers, not necessarily heartless themselves, delegating the enforcement of their exacting rule to those underlings who were heartless, or who would enforce a rule beyond the letter to please an owner. It shows the defeat of the weavers' cause through the agencies of ignorance, liquor, reckless courage and unreasoning fear. They had not even the kernel of a constructive program. Theirs was the tragic pathos of a hopeless cause.

The industrial relations committee, after an exhaustive investigation, had found similar conditions existing at the present in the United States. External conditions had changed from the time of which Hauptmann wrote, but the line of cleavage was in the same place, and kept there for similar reasons and conditions. These conditions, said the committee report, lead inevitably to violence. They are, in a nutshell, unescapable poverty for the worker, notwithstanding unending toil.

Subsidizing plays in order to present to the public drama that is beyond its artistic comprehension, though rare, is not absolutely a new thing in this country; but subsidizing for the purpose of educating the public to industrial conditions, as in the underwriting of "The Weavers," is a departure.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

Clubwomen and exhibitors in Cleveland, O., have appointed a committee to form a plan by which family motion picture programs can be tried out in half a dozen theaters. The scheme is to examine the best pictures of all companies, submit them for the endorsement of the federation of women's clubs, and from them select for showing in these theaters, probably on Friday and Saturday, programs which will be of interest to the whole family.

"The Cinderella Man," drawing crowds to the Hudson theater in New York, is placed alongside of "Daddy Long Legs" and "Pollyanna" as a play of life not as it is, but as its author wishes it to be. Edward Childs Carpenter has centered all the celestial virtues in a poor little rich girl who plays fairy godmother to the struggling young librettist who is starving in a lonely attic. Phoebe Foster is the girl; she last played a leading role in "Back Home."

Emily Stevens will make her debut in Shakespeare this summer, appearing in the open air Greek theater on the private estate of Mrs. Fiske near Huntington, L. I.

Charles Dillingham plans to feature Frank McIntyre in a farce next September.

SALARIES OF $500 VOTED

The Cambridge city council met yesterday and voted themselves salaries of $500 each. The payment of three months' salary, from Jan. 1 to April 1, was authorized out of the reserve fund, and the remaining nine months are to be included in the new budget. There are 15 members of the council.

BIRD TALK GIVEN

At an assembly of the Huntington school this morning, in Bates hall of the Y. M. C. A. building, Horace Taylor of the Brookline Bird Club gave a talk on "Modern Birds" with stereopticon views, to about 300 students.

DANCERS MIME TO "THAMAR" MUSIC OF BALAKIREFF

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Diaghileff Russian ballet in four numbers: Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" (Mmes. Lopokova and Tchernicheva and Messrs. Massine and Cecchetti); pantomime drama by Bakst and Fokine, founded on Balakireff's "Thamar," symphonic poem (first American performance, Mme. Revalles as the mountain queen and Adolf Bolm as the traveler; Debussy's "Faun" (Mr. Massine); and Borodin's "Prince Igor" dances.

"The Fire Bird" remains, now that the Diaghileff season is at its close, the work of the visitors' repertory which is the most impressive on its own dramatic merits and on the merits of its interpretation as well. And yet it is one in which the leading soloists of the troupe, gifted as they are, fall below the requirements set by the author. The piece itself, a product of the so-called Greek revival, started by Miss Duncan and applied to the Russian ballet by Mr. Fokine, is worthy to stand in company with great pieces in the pantomime form of the French school, like "Giselle" and "Coppelia." But splendid and charming as the presentation of it has been, more is demanded, particularly in the two leading solo parts. The role of the bird needs a dancer of more polished technique and of larger imaginative powers than either Mme. Maclezova or Mme. Lopokova has disclosed, and the role of Ivan would bear a more searchingly romantic treatment than it has received from Mr. Massine.

Certainly the touring company goes to its next calling place with the gratitude of Bostonians. Perhaps, also, it should be permitted to go with words of commendation only, inasmuch as it has given 10 days of pleasure such as no other group of artists in the world could equal. But it is characteristic of those who buy goods in the market, even such unpurchasable ware as art, to chaffer and to comment on values. The desirable outcome would be for the citizens to get waked up to their responsibilities and to start a dramatic movement of their own and to criticize what they do not like by doing something better themselves. For this imperial document which is now being put into the hands of Americans to read might as well never have been sent across the water if it does no more than excite a few expressions of wonder. Unless it challenges a response in kind it had better never have been dispatched from Moscow.

In regard to "The Fire Bird," everybody knows well enough that the talent for its highest interpretation is available, only it is not at present in service. The question, however, of whether this or that artist is employed as the star is a secondary one, though it might be of first importance if all the works in the repertory were of "Fire Bird" standard. It is plain to all eyes that they are not. In fact, the repertory contains no piece that is even a second best. Other works have conspicuously good points, but none of them is to be compared with this one in quality of dramatic subject-matter, in musical significance and in mimetic appropriateness. "Petrouchka" is a forced study in the grotesque which quite misses the effect of pathos it strives for. And this is the only other extended pantomime besides "The Fire Bird," which is original in its music and its drama.

A striking piece in the list of pantomimes arranged to music composed for the concert hall is "Thamar," which was produced on Tuesday evening. Its story of the mountain sorceress who entertains travelers for a day and then hurls them down the precipice at the back gate of her castle is tellingly presented. Perhaps too tellingly, indeed, to suit the art form in which it is cast. For the characters in pantomime should never come too near to actually speaking. And the queen and the traveler in this scene, which has been adapted to the music of the Balakireff symphonic poem, seem often on the point of conversing aloud. The same thing occurs in the Rimsky-Korsakoff adaptation, "Scheherazade." The leading roles there, as here, are at time almost oral. In "Thamar," nevertheless, the legendary quality is very vivid. And with a poignancy common to mountain tales everywhere, whether in the Caucasus or in the Franconia country, the story ends tragically. On the seashore it is more often the other way. Heroes of maritime legend are shrewd and resourceful. When detained too long on a Calypso's island, they manage somehow to get timbers for a raft together and to sail away.

The Debussy adaptation was again given, with the faun a little less ashamed of his furry ears than on former nights. In one view of the case, this semi-animal of modern Russian pantomime is a resuscitation of figures seen in the Greek room of art museums. In another, he is carrion and should be thrown to the crows.

The "Prince Igor" dances, illustrative of the folk life of Russia, were given again with the usual success. This production represents a type of art which should have no less wide a welcome in the cities of the United States tour of the troupe than the "Fire Bird."

TODAY'S THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE—"Between the Lines," Harvard prize play; 2:10, 8:10.
COLONIAL—"Pom-Pom," Henry W. Savage musical comedy; 8.
HOLLIS STREET—"Daddy Long Legs," with Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton; 8:10.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville; twice daily.
MAJESTIC—Stella Mayhew in "A Mixup"; 8:15.
PARK SQUARE—"Rolling Stones," by Edgar Selwyn; 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"The Eternal Magdalene," with Julia Arthur; 8:15.
SHUBERT—"The Two Virtues," with E. H. Sothern; 8:10.
WILBUR—"It Pays to Advertise"; 8:15.

DRAFT ON IOWA STOCK OF HORSES UNAPPRECIABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—An idea of the remarkable productivity of the middle western states is furnished in the report just issued by the Iowa department of agriculture. Iowa for over a year has been one of the states upon which heavy drafts have been made for horses to supply the allied armies of Europe yet the consequent decrease is inconsequential and barely enough to occasion comment. It is such a decrease as might be occasioned by the unfavorable commercial necessities of any normal period.

The report shows that on Jan. 1, 1916, Iowa had 1,580,000 horses, valued at $165,900,000. On Jan. 1, 1915, there were upon the farms of Iowa 1,600,000 horses. In 1910 there were in the state 1,492,000 horses, valued at $179,040,000. The average value of the horse in 1910 is given as $120, while the prevailing price since the war has been but $105 per head. The reason for this marked decline of values in the face of an extraordinarily greater demand is a problem best left for solution to the experts which make commercial puzzles a special object of scientific consideration. The explanations furnished on this side of the Mississippi vary exceedingly and might not be considered as altogether satisfactory or rather conclusive.

EXCISE BOARD IN CHELSEA SOUGHT

That politics is the controlling factor in connection with granting liquor licenses in the city of Chelsea was the statement of Senator John E. Beck of that city at a hearing today before the legislative committee on cities on his bill providing for the establishment of an excise board in Chelsea.

Senator Beck said that the creation of an excise board would take the liquor question out of politics. He said that the liquor question has been the pivot of all the city campaigns and has excluded all other important municipal questions. "Licenses have been changed from time to time, in many cases for political reasons," he said, "and liquor dealers have been driven into taking an active part in city campaigns for their own salvation."

Others who favored the bill were the Rev. A. L. Howe, former City Solicitor James, former Representatives Maurice Caro and Melvin M. Breath and others. The bill was opposed by Alderman Klubak, former Representative Ignatius J. Cralton and former Alderman Samuel Markell.

NAMES FISH AND GAME BOARD MEMBER

Governor McCall today sent to the executive council the nomination of Arthur L. Millett of Gloucester to be a member of the commission on fisheries and game as the successor of Dr. George W. Field, who had been on the commission for many years. Under Governor Walsh's administration charges were brought against Dr. Field by the commission on economy and efficiency. In making today's nomination Governor McCall said to the council: "The appointment of Mr. Millett is not to be regarded as an adjudication of the charges against Dr. Field."

MOTOR ROAD MONITORS PROPOSED

Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry was heard in his bill providing that 500 unpaid road monitors be appointed whose duty it should be to report infractions of the speed regulations and other traffic laws. He advised that these monitors be motorists. William A Thibodeau objected on the ground that this was the duty of the police, and that monitors might very well report those with whom they were unfriendly when there was no real need of it. Arthur Dunning, representing the Massachusetts Auto Operators Association, was recorded as opposing the measure for the same reason. Col. W. D. Sohier of the highway commission also opposed the measure.

LENS MAKER AT WENTWORTH

Dr. John A. Brashear of Pittsburgh, Pa., maker of the telescope lenses, addressed the students of Wentworth Institute, Boston, Tuesday afternoon. The basketball teams at Wentworth are now fulfilling a schedule of games with secondary schools, college class teams, Y. M. C. A. teams and amateur athletic associations. During the April vacation it is planned to make a trip through Vermont, meeting various school and amateur teams.

MISSING HANDS LOCATED

The missing hands of the Custom house tower clock have been located and the work of adjusting the huge timepiece will begin immediately. For two months these hands have been somewhere between New York and Boston, and not until Saturday was any trace found of them. They now will be placed on an improvised dial and it is expected that all adjustment work will be finished and the clock installed by the last of next month.

SHORTER HOURS OPPOSED

Sheriff Quinn and James H. Devlin, Jr., assistant corporation counsel of Boston, opposed a measure to reduce the hours of employees in penal institutions before the legislative committee on counties today. County Commissioner John M. Grosvenor of Essex, Chairman Howard of the Plymouth county board, Sheriff Capen of Norfolk, J. F. Merrill of the Norfolk county commission and several other prominent officials from various parts of the state opposed the measure.

MINISTER KOO SHOWS WAY TO CHINA'S TRADE

(Continued from page one)

pended on the increase of the purchasing power of the Chinese people. Wages were still low, but they had been doubled within the last two decades. They would continue to increase with the economic development of the country, which in turn might be greatly hastened by the investment of more foreign capital. Thus, by carefully investing money in China, citizens of the United States would be not only enriching themselves in direct income, but also increasing the purchasing power of the Chinese and so making cumulative markets and profits and friendly ties for the United States.

Mr. Koo was received with prolonged applause, and at the conclusion of his speech the delegates gave him a rising vote of thanks.

Capt. Robert Dollar, the steamship owner, followed Mr. Koo with a word of his own experience in China. He said he had done many millions of dollars of business in China and had been financially interested there during three revolutions. He had at times lost money in other parts of the world, including the United States, but he had never lost a penny in China.

In an address Tuesday evening on the railroad situation in the United States, Howard Elliott, chairman of the board and president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, said:

"In spite of errors made in the work of creating the United States railways," continued Mr. Elliott, "they stand today as the greatest evidence of constructive work in the world, and even with their early faults and present failures they are the wonder of the world as to their constructive cost, their total service to the public, their high wages, and their low rates.

"Railways do not belong to a few rich men or bankers. They are not the personal property of the officials. The directors do not own them—directors are the trustees and servants of stockholders. There are at least 1,500,000 owners of the securities of these American railways, and when you speak of the number of our citizens directly interested in the railways, you really are speaking of at least 61,000,000 people.

"In order to meet the demands of peace—to prepare the railways for the peaceful needs of industry—the most general estimate is that the railways should spend for increased facilities at least $1,000,000,000 a year for several years to come.

"The business and the welfare of the country are now confronted with concrete evidence of the great, and, at present, unregulated power of organized labor. Nearly 400,000 men, about the highest paid men in the railway service, ask that their wage day be eight hours instead of 10, and for any work over eight hours that they be paid one and one half times the hourly rate for the eight hours. It is announced that they have decided to make this demand upon the railways this spring and if it is not granted a strike will be ordered on all the roads in the United States and Canada and furthermore that they will not consent to any form of arbitration.

"This movement raises a serious social and industrial question.

"The country should enter upon a period of constructive work with the owners and managers of the railways.

"The railways cannot be made sound until:

"1. The public thoroughly realize the fact that the railways are no different from any other kind of business in their ability to increase constantly all kinds of expenses and at the same time reduce or not to advance the price of the article they have to sell—transportation, and keep the plant adequate to the needs of the country.

"2. The public realize that extreme and conflicting regulation is hurting them.

"3. There is reasonable control and regulation of the great organizations of labor that are engaged in the work of various public utilities, including railways, upon which the welfare of society depends.

"4. Instead of passing additional laws, an account is taken of those now in existence to be followed by classification, amendment and repeal some of them.

"5. It is realized that the railways are more and more national and less and less state in character and that state control and regulation must be subordinate to national control."

The chief work of the foreign trade committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the last year has been its weekly cable news service to more than 300 newspapers in Central and South America and the islands of the Caribbean.

An account of this work was given at the annual meeting of the chamber today by Charles H. Sherrill of New York, chairman of the committee. Mr. Sherrill was formerly the United States minister to Argentina.

"These bulletins," he said, "have been sent out by our committee regularly on Saturday of each week for 57 consecutive weeks. In them we have striven to get out current news which would interest our southern neighbors, and especially of the progress of our industries, of important legislation and of our public charities. The principal distributing agency for the news has been that conducted by La Prensa of Buenos Aires. And from La Prensa have come strong expressions of appreciation. The work is similar to that which has been conducted in the past by at least two European governments."

In the coming year the committee hopes to extend its news service to the far east and Australia.

The foreign trade committee recommended that an international trade commission be appointed by the United States government to make recommendations as to commercial treaties to be negotiated with foreign governments. The committee further recommended that if the government decided it was inexpedient to appoint this commission at present, the Chamber of Commerce should promptly appoint and send out such a committee from its own membership. It is proposed that in either case the commission investigate at first hand conditions in the countries with which it is proposed to make treaties.

AMERICANIZATION COUNCIL PLANS ARE DISCUSSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The third of the series of social welfare luncheons was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Vincent Astor, 122 East Seventy-Eighth street, the topic for discussion being Americanization. The meeting was informal, and plans were discussed for forming a national council of all agencies concerned in the work of making American citizens.

It was called in accordance with the resolution passed at the national conference on immigration and Americanization held in Philadelphia last week, providing for a special committee to formulate such plans. The agencies at present active cover everything from governmental bureaus to business associations. Recommendations were made yesterday by the representatives from various societies just how the council might best be formed.

Colonel Cutler of the Rhode Island immigration commission pointed out that the organization of a national clearing house for Americanization work is a necessary conservation movement.

Practically all of the speakers pointed out the necessity of working with and not for the immigrant, and the fact that the native is as much in need of Americanization as is the immigration population of this country.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

Dr. Charles H. Levermore, director of the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, speaks to members of eight chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution who are to be the guests of Mrs. Charles H. Bond at the Twentieth Century Club this afternoon. The chapters include Minute Men, John Adams, Gen. Joseph Badger, Old Boston, John Paul Jones, Old Belfry, Old State House and Mary Draper. Mrs. Bond was made an honorary member of these chapters during her term as vice-president-general of the D. A. R.

Songs and readings will follow the election of delegates and alternates for the Continental Congress to be held at Washington, D. C., in April, at the meeting of the Bunker Hill chapter, D. A. R., Feb. 17, at Colonial House, 301 Newbury street.

A contribution toward the fund for the marking of the Old Trails Road and for a chair in honor of Mrs. William Cumming Story, president-general of the national society, D. A. R., were voted at a recent meeting of the Old Belfry chapter, D. A. R. Mrs. Edward E. Synge, regent, is to entertain the chapter at her house, 1904 Beacon street, Feb. 22.

The Daughters of Vermont will hold their annual dinner Feb. 17 at the Hotel Vendome. Among the special guests are expected Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, Miss McCall, Carroll W. Doten, president of the Vermont Association, and Mrs. Doten. A program of songs and addresses is to be given.

COLLIER TO BE RELIEF SHIP TO PALESTINE

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The United States collier Sterling, it was announced here Tuesday, will be used to transport supplies from this country to Jewish sufferers in Palestine. In addition to supplies to be sent by the American Jewish relief committee, the Sterling will carry 60,000 pounds of matzoth, for which funds have been collected by the Hebrew Shelter and Immigrant Aid Society of this city. Word was received from rabbis in the Holy Land that a matzoth famine was likely at Passover because of the inadequate grain crop. The Sterling, according to a message from Secretary of the Navy Daniels to prominent Jews here, will sail from Norfolk Feb. 16.

SUPREME CHANCELLOR COMING

B. S. Young, supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, will be in Boston tomorrow and address a gathering of Pythians at Ford hall in the evening. He will go to Brockton on Friday. Dr. Roger S. York, grand chancellor, will preside at the Ford hall meeting and reception.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Senate today passed a bill providing for the appointment of an additional district judge in New Jersey.

Lincoln's Birthday

"Autograph-Biography of Lincoln," a rare little pamphlet, will be presented to schoolboys who ask for it in our Boys' Department this week

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON

TYLOSE PURCHASE BY DR. A. J. WHITE TOPIC OF REPORT

Finance Committe Says Inquiry Reveals Unbusinesslike Methods and Failure to Protect City

Following its reports on the purchase of the floor preservative "tylose" by the public buildings department and the infirmary department, the Boston finance commission today issued a third report, this time in criticism of the course taken by Dr. Arthur J. White, superintendent, in his method of buying an amount of the article placed finally at $892.90.

The finance commission says of this purchase of the floor preparation: "Instead of requesting a free exhibition of the material for a stated period, without further consultation with the board of trustees of the department, the superintendent gave an order for the preservative, committing the department to an expenditure of $902.90, which was later corrected to $892.90, on account of a mistake in the figures. This latter expenditure, which covered the application of tylose to approximately one fifth of the floor area of the building, constituted Dr. White's idea of a trial."

The commission says that its investigation into this purchase "reveals unbusiness like methods and failure to protect the city's interests on the part of the superintendent, Dr. White. The absolute confidence placed by the superintendent in the selling agents of the preservative company shows a credulity approaching that displayed by the superintendent of the public buildings department, when purchasing the same floor preservative as set forth in the report of the finance commission of Jan. 26, 1916."

The commission's report then goes on to state that money was appropriated for the use of the department which "has been diverted to the purchase of a floor preservative, without proper investigation by the superintendent as to its qualities and prices." The commission says this statement is based on Dr. White's own admission that "after several pleasant talks" with the agent of the company he called at its office in Milk street where he "saw an exhibition of about an hour's duration on samples of concrete and wood blocks made by the selling agents." He admitted the commission says that he never saw a trial made of any other such material.

"Dr. White testified that the order was given without public competition and without inquiry as to the price of competitive materials or the results, other than the engineer's statements as to experiments from their use. The testimony of Dr. White shows that the order for the work was oral, that it was not reduced to writing, and that specifications were not drawn up to protect the interests of the city.

"Dr. White testified that in approving the bill for the floor preservative he relied on the engineer in charge of the steam plant, who measured from blueprints the amount of floor space covered with the preservative. That he could safely rely on the engineer the finance commission believes to be impossible.

"The bill showed a charge of $902.90, which is admittedly $10 too large, and should therefore have been $892.90. Instead of this amount, $892.90, the engineer of the department informed the engineer representing the finance commission on Nov. 16 that a certain amount had been covered; which would have called for a payment by the city of only $780.73. On Nov. 24 he changed his statement as to the area covered to an amount that would have called for a payment of $834.15. The reasons for these variations in amount should be found and the item charged to the tylose bill finally verified."

ADVISORS TO MEET

The first meeting of the advisory committee of the department of university extension appointed by the state board of education is to be held at the Boston City Club Friday evening. This committee includes Dr. James H. Ropes of Harvard, Dr. H. C. Bumpus, president of Tufts College; Prof. W. D. Hurd, director of the extension service of Amherst Agricultural College; Henry Abrahams of the Central Labor Union.

BOND EXTENSION SOUGHT

Mayor Faulkner of Pittsfield, before the legislative committee on municipal finance, today explained his two official petitions regarding extension of bonds and assessments for street paving. City Solicitor John J. Whittlesey gave further explanation of the legal aspects of the cases. There was no opposition and the hearing was closed.

BOXFORD
WITH THE OVAL BUTTON HOLE
THE NEW STYLE IN
Lion Collars
Oldest Brand in America
WRITE FOR BOOKLET OF 16 STYLES
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
Newman Traveltalks Color Views Motion Pictures
5 Friday Evenings 5 Saturday Mats. Beg. Feb. 25-26
"SOUTH AMERICA"
BRAZIL—ARGENTINA—CHILE
PERU—BOLIVIA, COSTA RICA, PANAMA
Course Sale Opens Feb. 14, $4, $3 $2.50. Mail orders now Mon.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 13, AT 3.30
JULIA JOHN
CULP POWELL
Holland's Famous Singer Pianist
COENRAAD V. BOS, Accompanist
Tickets, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 50c.

MR. CHARLES COOPER
will give a RECITAL OF PIANO MUSIC in STEINERT HALL
TOMORROW, THURSDAY AFTERNOON
Tickets for same are now on sale at the Hall

ORNSTEIN
STEINERT HALL TONIGHT
MODERN & CLASSICAL PROGRAM
TICKETS 50c to $1.50 NOW AT THE HALL

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 12, AT 3
Germaine Schnitzer
THE BRILLIANT PIANIST
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

SYMPHONY HALL
Friday Afternoon, Feb. 18, at 2:30.
JOSEF HOFMANN
Only Piano Recital
Tickets $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.

Nemo

"It's a Long Way to Send to the States for Corsets, But"—

26 Myrtle Park,
Crosshill, Glasgow,
December 10, 1915.

Messrs. Clarke & Co.

Gentlemen: I would like if you would send me a pair of corsets—Nemo Self-Reducing, Style 405, size 29. I don't remember what I paid for the last pair, but I enclose one pound sterling in our money, which I think will cover all expenses. If not, I will be pleased to remit more.

I was fortunate in coming across this corset when in Peoria visiting my aunt. It is a long way to send to the States for corsets, but this is the most comfortable corset I have ever worn, and so I am asking you to send me what I want.

I am, yours truly,
MARGARET BARR.

This letter confirms the statement we have often made—that a woman who once wears the Nemo Corset that suits her particular figure, will never be satisfied with any other; and this, in turn, emphasizes our oft-repeated advice to take time to be properly fitted in a Nemo—and enjoy corset-satisfaction ever thereafter. But get the RIGHT Nemo—IT'S WELL WORTH THE EFFORT!

No. 405 is one of a group of three very popular Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets. It is designed for the tall, stately, full figure—high, full bust and back. The Nemo Relief Bands take up and support a heavy abdomen; reduce excess flesh permanently. White coutil, sizes 22 to 36. $4.00

The other two SIMILAR models in this group are:

No. 402—For short, stocky full figures $4.00
No. 403—For full figures of medium height .....

These are three distinct models, for three distinct types of the full figure, all having the same exclusive and invaluable style and comfort features.

Other Nemos, for all figures—$3, $4, $5, up to $10

Sold Everywhere

Nemo Fashion Institute, N. Y.

LENGTHY DEBATE MARKS PASSAGE OF SCHOOL BILL

Four Democratic Boston Members of House Vigorous in Verbal Opposition to Measure for Admission Fees to Halls

After a long debate—the longest of the session—in which the verbal opposition was out of all proportion to the opposition vote, the Massachusetts House late yesterday passed to a third reading, 117 to 16, the bill providing that the Boston school committee may allow fees for admission to entertainments given in public school halls. The bill has already passed the Senate.

Four Democratic members from Boston, Representatives Fitzgerald, Casey, Donovan and Giblin, were ardent in their opposition to the measure, while it was as vigorously defended by Representatives Wilson and Beardsley of Boston, Cross of Royalston and Belcher of Randolph, both of the legislative committee on education, and Chamberlain of Springfield.

The chief reasons given for the opposition were that the proposed legislation would require a payment by poor people for entertainments they now see free of charge, and that it would interfere with the regular school work. Certain remarks by the opposition speakers, particularly those about the entertainments being in competition with moving picture shows, led some members to believe there was something back of the opposition that was not expressed openly.

Representative Donovan, for instance, dwelt at some length on the inadvisability of the school committee putting on picture shows in competition or in other ways coming in competition with the theaters. Such entertainments should be left to the regular theaters. If anybody else wanted to run a show there were plenty of halls in the city that could be hired.

Mr. Belcher of the education committee stated that one object of the bill was to widen the scope of entertainment that could be furnished in the school halls so as to draw children of school age from the lower forms of amusement. The bill would allow organizations, societies, etc., which have to go to an expense to produce a play or entertainment to cover their expenses by charging a small entrance fee. The school committee was to decide whether a fee should be charged and how much it should be.

Mr. Chamberlain of Springfield pointed out that the bill simply put the Boston schools on the same plane with the other public schools of the state in this respect. It has been found to work well in the other cities. Children and adults have not only been furnished with good entertainment, but entertainment they could not have afforded had it been furnished through the regular channels, in theaters or hired assembly halls.

Mr. Beardsley of Boston, who is a member of the advisory board of the Roxbury district school centers, favored the bill as furnishing a way for developing the centers in the interest of the well-being of the children.

The bill in question came to the Legislature on petition of the chairman of the Boston school committee and was favored at the education committee's hearing by Joseph Lee and Miss Francis Curtis of the school board, among others. Its passage and signing by Governor McCall is now practically assured.

Under the leadership of Representative W. H. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic floor leader, the Democrats forced the Republicans to go on record on the bill for a referendum to the voters on the expediency of adopting the initiative and referendum. There was a brief debate, which was purely formal. Mr. Sullivan expressed his belief in the measure and Mr. Burr of Boston, for the committee in charge, pointed out that it was not the regular initiative and referendum proposition under consideration, but rather a proposal to take a "straw vote" on the initiative and referendum.

The standing vote on the bill was 53 in favor to 93 against. Then the Democrats asked for a roll call, at the conclusion of which it was found that 100 had been recorded in favor to 122 against. About 30 Republicans voted with the Democrats for the bill. The vote gives the Democrats their first legislative material for campaign uses next fall. Undoubtedly, it will be charged on the stump that the 122 were afraid to refer the subject to the people and that they voted against the people's interest.

Two bills, both of which provide that cities and towns may be authorized to appropriate money for conducting proceedings before the public service commission when street railways petition for an increased rate of fare, on which the municipal finance committee reported adversely, were yesterday afternoon recommitted to that committee in the Senate.

This action was taken on motion of Senator Beck of Chelsea, chairman of the committee on municipal finance, who said:

"When these petitions were scheduled for a hearing only one mayor and two solicitors from 83 cities and towns affected by the 6-cent fare case of the Bay State Street railway appeared before the committee. Not a single member of the Legislature was heard.

"What is proposed under these bills is a new departure and the committee decided, after consideration, with no dissenters, to report against the bills. When their report became public and criticism was made, many senators and representatives became interested. I am asking for recommittal in the hope that these men will at least attend the hearing and enable the committee to arrive at a just decision as to what the people want."

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT ALUMNI HOLD REUNION

Plans were proposed last evening at the annual meeting and dinner of the New England Alumni Association of the University of Vermont, at Youngs hotel, for the formation of an eastern New England association, which would include the territory around Boston, and possibly the Rhode Island section, and virtually supplant the present association.

Professor Doten was toastmaster and the speakers included President Guy Potter Benton of the University of Vermont, Ralph A. Stewart of New York, newly elected alumni trustee; Dean J. W. Votey of the engineering school, Prof. E. C. Jacobs and Dr. F. E. Clark of the university faculties, and Bert H. Hill, head of the American College in Athens, Greece.

President Benton commented upon the admission, this college year, of the largest freshman class in the history of the university, and the attainment of the largest total enrollment. Evidence of a remarkable change in the general attitude toward agricultural education he found, said he, in the fact that all the fraternities now admitted agricultural students, although, not many years ago, the circumstance that a youth was taking the agricultural course barred him from consideration, however brilliant or however otherwise desirable he might be.

"As a result of the recent educational agitation in Vermont," continued Dr. Benton, "junior high schools have been formed and the state and the university are coming daily into closer relationship. Of the last five classes of agricultural graduates, one third have gone back to the farm.

The alumni elected officers as follows: President, Dr. Peter P. Johnson '98, of Beverly; vice-presidents, Albert E. Lewis '97, of Boston; Ralph A. Stewart '03, of Boston; Forrest M. Larchan '02, of Wareham; Lee C. Abbott '01, of Manchester, N. H.; Robert B. Buckham '89, of Salem; chaplain, Dr. S. I. Briant '63, of Westboro; auditor, James D. Brennan '03, Boston; executive committee, Frank Stimson '80, of Boston, chairman; George P. Anderson '96, of Boston; Harley W. Chittenden '01, of Boston; Walter A. Dane '03, of Boston; Dr. Roy S. Morse '01, of Ashland; secretary and treasurer, R. D. H. Emerson '04, of Boston; assistant secretary and treasurer, Humphrey A. Styles '14, of Boston.

BAY STATE FARE CASE AWAITING ACTION ON BILL

Testimony regarding workingmen's tickets, traffic conditions and securities of public utilities companies finished the case of the Bay State Street Railway Company in support of its petition for a 6-cent fare before the Massachusetts public service commission Tuesday afternoon. The hearings were adjourned until Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, pending action by the Legislature on a bill to grant the commission more time in which to consider the case.

The company placed Prof. Albert S. Richey of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, who is superintendent of transportation for the Bay State, on the stand to give evidence that the special reduced rates for workingmen during the rush hours constitute a burden to the company.

Treasurer C. R. Rockwell of the company estimated that the decisions of the arbitration board last fall increased the operating expenses for the current fiscal year $345,652 in increased wages, of which $217,215 goes to motormen and conductors in passenger service.

PRACTICAL TESTS FOR POSTAL PLACE

Postmaster William F. Murray has decided to conduct a practical test as a means of determining upon the best-fitted candidate to fill the vacancy in the position of assistant superintendent of mails at the Boston postoffice. He has before him for consideration six candidates, among whom he feels is the logical incumbent. Each of these men is to be given an opportunity to serve in the position of assistant superintendent for a period of one week and on the results of their work and the recommendations they may make for improving the service will rest the selection of the permanent official.

The position is made vacant through the recent appointment of John F. McGrath to be superintendent of mails. Mr. McGrath succeeded John F. J. Countie who was transferred to have charge of the tube room at the South station.

BETTER SERVICE PROMISED

Residents of Roslindale, West Roxbury and Mt. Hope sections of Boston have been promised better service by the Elevated. The cars for these sections will go from the Forest Hills station out Washington street, around Ashland street, and back to Forest Hills station by Hyde Park avenue. This triangular routing will carry the cars through the heaviest settled territory in that part of Boston, and instead of running on a 20-minute schedule, as at present, the cars will run on 10 and 15-minute time during the day and on five-minute time during the rush hours.

LICENSE BILL HAS HEARING

James H. Devlin, Jr., assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, appeared before the joint ways and means committee of the Legislature today to favor the repeal of that section of the liquor law that requires licensed cities and towns to pay over to the state one fourth of the fees received from liquor licenses. There was no opposition to the bill and the hearing was closed.

BILL FOR PARTY ENROLLMENT IS GIVEN SUPPORT

Members Massachusetts Republican Club Appear at Legislative Hearing on Proposal to Return to Old Method

Officials of the Republican Club of Massachusetts spoke before the legislative committee on election laws today in favor of restoring party enrollment with a view to preventing voters of one party holding the balance of power in the nomination of candidates of an opposition party.

The bill, introduced on petition of former Senator Eugene C. Hultman, secretary of the club, is the outcome largely of agitation which arose over the voting by large numbers of Democrats for certain Republican candidates at the state and municipal primaries of 1915. An object of the bill is to prevent such proceedings through requirements that practically force a voter to ballot for candidates of the party with which he is formally enrolled.

It was stated by Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester, president of the club, that a poll of the club's members had revealed a very general desire to return to the party enrollment system that was abolished by a referendum vote taken in 1914. The final result was: Total votes 922, in favor of party enrollment 787, opposed 100, in favor but not favoring appearance of the club before the Legislature in advocacy of the change 21, blanks 14.

President Parkhurst maintained that under the theory of party government it was not right for voters of one party to help nominate the candidates of an opposition party. Members of a party should be allowed to nominate their own parties. This was their right and they should be protected in the right by state law. It had been revealed that abolition of party enrollment had opened a way for voters of one party to dictate nominations of another party.

Explaining the bill, Secretary Hultman said that it was aimed to remove some of the objections raised against the party enrollment system when it was in force. The bill would allow a voter to change his enrollment up to 30 days previous to an election, whereas the old law made the limit 90 days. A voter would not have to appear before the election officials to enroll or change his enrollment. He could do this by filing an affidavit sworn to before a justice of the peace. Furthermore, he could not be refused the ballot of the party for whose candidates he wished to vote, when he appeared at the polling booth, if it happened that his enrollment had been entered wrongly.

In other respects, said Mr. Whitman, the bill follows the earlier law.

Section 8 of the bill, which contains the proposed changes, reads as follows:

"No voter enrolled at a primary shall be allowed to receive the ballot of any political party except that with which he is so enrolled, but he may establish, change or cancel his enrollment by filing with the election commissioners in Boston, the city clerk in any other city or the town clerk in towns, a writing, acknowledged before a justice of the peace, setting forth a desire to change or cancel his party enrollment; provided, however, that such change or cancellation shall not take effect until the expiration of 30 days after the voter so appears, and, provided, further, that no voter shall be allowed to participate in the primaries of more than one political party in any one calendar year. No voter enrolled as a member of one political party shall be allowed to receive the ballot of any other political party, upon a claim by him of erroneous enrollment unless he makes oath before the warden of said primary that he entertains a bona fide intention to support at the polls the nominees of the party whose ballot he requests. The political party enrollment of a voter shall not preclude him from receiving at a city or town primary the ballot of any municipal party, though in no one primary shall he receive more than one party ballot."

Roger Wolcott of Milton, chairman of the executive committee of the club, also favored the basis of the Hultman bill. He called it a non-partisan measure, stating that it was in the interest of all political parties. Republicans who are likely to put forward but one candidate for Governor in 1916, for instance, would be prevented from voting for one of the two or more Democratic candidates who will undoubtedly be in the field at the primaries.

Senator Martin Hays, Representative Benjamin S. Atwood and William Roach of Boston favored bills providing for a return to the old convention system of nominating candidates.

"Under the present system Boston gets the majority of the candidates," said Senator Hays. "The geographical situation should be taken into consideration and all sections of the commonwealth should be represented on the state ticket and the great majority of the members of the Legislature stand or fall according to the strength of that ticket.

"Delegates to a party convention are better qualified to determine the qualifications of candidates than the people for the simple reason that most of the time the people do not know anything about the men they are voting for.

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND $78,110

Additions to the Serbian relief fund have brought the total up to $78,110.98, according to an announcement made by John F. Moors, 111 Devonshire street, the treasurer.

PLOT INDICTMENTS AGAINST OFFICIALS IN SAN FRANCISCO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After weeks of investigation by agents of the department of justice it was announced here Tuesday that indictments have been voted by a federal grand jury in San Francisco against officials of alien countries in plots involving questions of American neutrality.

Among those against whom indictments were found, according to a message received here are Franz Bopp, German consul-general; Baron F. H. von Schack, vice-consul of Germany, and Maurice Hall, the Turkish consul-general.

The indictment of the Turkish consul-general was voted in connection with the use of the steamer Sacramento to supply German ships of war in the South Pacific, which ended in the internment of that vessel by the Chilean government many months ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—News from Washington of the indictment of consular officials of the German government here anticipated by at least two days the prospect of a report from the federal grand jury. Officials admitted that among those against whom indictments have been voted are included also the following:

Henry W. F. Kauffmann, chancellor of the German consulate; Fred Jebsen, former owner of the steamer Mazatlan; Johannes H. von Koolbergen, alleged agent of the German consulate; Dr. Simon Reimer, said to be a German navy officer, and "Frederick Williams," thought to be a fictitious name.

There were in all 32 indictments charging violations of neutrality. Five of these, having to do with bomb plotting, include the names of Messrs. Bopp and Von Schack, it is understood.

MR. TAFT TALKS ON THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Former President Taft in an address here Tuesday night at the annual dinner of the young men's Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, of which John D. Dockefeller, Jr., is honorary president, declared that the United States is in the European war "to the very struggle itself."

"The rights of neutrals do not count for much," said Mr. Taft. "England has violated international law and carried out a policy which she was insistent we should not do when we established a blockade in the South. Germany has violated our rights by attacking steamships with non-combatants on them and even neutrals.

"As neutrals we have the right to sell munitions. As the fortune of war has swept one of the belligerents off the sea, the exercise of our right has aroused the enmity of that belligerent. It seems that we are reaching a proposition that neutrals ought to be consulted before war begins."

Mr. Taft said we have asserted that what we have we will keep, if we have to fight for it. "Something happened over in Europe and we were saved," he added.

PAY URGED FOR WORK IN PRISON

That inmates of the state prison should receive money from the state for the work they perform in that institution as an incentive for speeding up the men and increasing their efficiency was the contention of Frank L. Randall, chairman of the Massachusetts prison commission, who spoke before the legislative committee on social welfare today in behalf of a bill providing for such payment filed by the Massachusetts Prison Association. Warren F. Spalding, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, also spoke in favor of the bill.

S. P. C. A. RECEIVES GIFTS

At the meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held Tuesday afternoon, President Francis H. Rowley reported the receipt by the society of $3524 in bequests and $755 in gifts, as well as gifts totaling $729 for the work of the American Humane Education Society.

Four hundred and thirty-two new bands of mercy were reported in January, of which 211 were in Massachusetts, 209 being in schools; 106 in schools of Rhode Island, 36 in schools of Virginia, 26 in schools of Connecticut, 23 in schools of Maine, 10 in schools of Georgia, 3 in South Carolina, 2 each in Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., Texas and Washington, and 1 each in Ohio, Missouri, California and the province of Quebec.

DAVID JAYNE HILL HONORED

David Jayne Hill, former United States ambassador to Germany, was tendered a luncheon at the Boston City Club this afternoon. Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge presided. Guests present included Speaker Channing Cox of the House of Representatives, Judge Robert O. Harris, George S. Smith, vice-president of the City Club, Louis A. Frothingham, former Lieutenant-Governor, and Charles F. Gettemy, director of the state bureau of statistics.

PROF. PICKERING THE GUEST

A reception to Prof. Edward C. Pickering, the originator and first president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, was the guest of honor at the reception of the club at the Hotel Somerset last night. An exhibit of mountain pictures was in charge of Miss Alice F. Tilden.

TERCENTENARY PLANNERS TO VISIT PLYMOUTH

General Trend of Schemes in Favor of Pageant at the Pilgrim's Landing Place — Mr. Cram Proposes Little Boston Venice

Plans for a visit of observation to Plymouth Feb. 19 are being made by the members of the state commission on the celebration in 1920 of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The commission seems to be working in harmony and giving a fair hearing and consideration to all plans presented, about 40 having been received so far. No one plan will be definitely selected until the commission is ready to make its report some time before April 1.

At the meeting this afternoon, the commission is to discuss details of those plans which were set apart as possible and practical for utilization in such a celebration as that desired for 1920 at the last meeting. A canvass of the members seems to indicate that there is a general sentiment favoring the central feature of the celebration being a pageant at Plymouth with a possible reproduction of it in Boston. The town has already appointed a local committee to plan for a new town hall in which there shall be a lecture hall capable of seating at least 2000 persons. Since this is to be done locally, the commission feels that the waterfront ought to be beautified and a pilgrim reservation or park with a suitable treatment of Plymouth Rock be provided for.

It also favors the plan of reproducing the original Plymouth town on Leyden street, the first one in the settlement of 1620, as an exhibit during the year of the celebration. The rough log houses and the fort with its one gun pointing down the street would be shown, and in the harbor the Mayflower, a copy of the first ship Mayflower, would ride at anchor. It has been recommended that the ship be so constructed as to serve as a permanent memorial and used afterward as a museum or for some similar purpose.

Prizes Proposed

In order that the celebration may serve as an inspiration for the production of new and finer examples of the major arts, plans for prize competitions to be open to artists of every class throughout this country and abroad are being looked upon with favor and a prize of $10,000 has been mentioned as an amount which would seem worth working for.

Among the different artistic productions for which a prize might be offered are an ode or poem to be set to music, commemorating the occasion, a drama with the plot centered around the early life in Plymouth, an opera, a piece of sculpture, in which is embodied an idea along this line, or a painting, and a pageant outline into which could be inculcated the best work of the best artists in many lines throughout the country.

It is probable that arrangements will be made for a big musical festival to be held during the celebration in Boston, entirely apart from it and under individual management. If this should be accomplished it is possible that special arrangements might be made so that musical compositions of merit could be given during the festival under its management.

Since there will be many anniversaries between the years 1920 and 1930 in the old historic towns of New England, it seems feasible to the commission to leave the celebration of such local events to the individual towns to observe when they can most conveniently to themselves.

As yet the commission have not agreed as to just what form the celebration of the tercentennial should take in Boston. One of the most elaborate and original plans has been outlined by Ralph Adams Cram, as follows:

Mr. Cram's Plan

"The center, or focus of this commemoration should, I believe, be in Boston, and the celebration given a scope that would include not alone the Plymouth Bay colony, not the commonwealth of Massachusetts, nor even all of New England, but the whole United States, together with the rest of the world. Nevertheless, any scheme that did not emphasize very particularly Plymouth and its vicinity, would fail of much of its value. The scheme I submit herewith confines itself wholly to a consideration of the central manifestation, as it may be called, but the town of Plymouth should be made a kind of sub-center and there should take place a great pageant that would reproduce the arrival of the Mayflower, the landing of the Pilgrims and the beginnings of a new state.

"I am strongly of the opinion also, that in preparation for this pageant, every effort should be made to redeem and rebuild a portion of the waterfront of Plymouth surrounding the rock and that the rock itself should be lowered to practically its original position, surrounded on the land side by an architectural wall, and surmounted by a new and very splendid canopy, expressed largely in the architectural terms of the early portion of the seventeenth century. I believe, also, that some great permanent memorial should be constructed in Plymouth, and perhaps that the main highway from Boston to Plymouth should be improved and embellished so that it may become a stately boulevard.

"I propose, therefore, a world's fair in Boston, during the spring, summer and autumn of 1920, which shall exclude absolutely all the elements of industry, manufacture, trade and transportation and be confined exclusively to the cultural achievements of the world during the past three centuries.

"By 'cultural achievements' I mean the results that have been attained in religion, philosophy, 'pure science,' learning, letters, music, painting, sculpture, opera, drama and the artist-crafts. While essentially given over to the accomplishments in these categories, of the last three centuries, there should be included such retrospection over the same fields during the historic period as would serve to give all their proper place and their due relation to all the similar achievements of man.

"Boston is the natural center for such a celebration — one might almost say manifesto — and in the Charles river basin is an ideal site for its housing. Let us build, from about the line of Granby street to that of Dartmouth street, a series of irregular islands, on piles, separated by canals and lagoons, connected by bridges with each other, and by the Harvard bridge and new (and temporary) bridges at Dartmouth street, with both Boston and Cambridge, and reached otherwise by gondolas and motor boats.

"Let us erect on these islands a kind of fairy city, with galleries, theaters, opera houses, lecture and concert halls, restaurants, churches and gardens, a miniature Venice, picturesque, charming, personal, without the vast and crushing magnificence of Imperial Rome raised to the nth power, of Chicago or St. Louis, or San Francisco. It needs little imagination to fancy what such a dream city might be, with its domes and towers and tinted walls rising from the still waters of the basin, bright with pleasure craft and glimmering at night with many lights."

Mr. Cram would have galleries of art with loan collections of classic and contemporary paintings; an opera house for performance of the music dramas of all nations, concert hall, theater and shops to show arts and crafts work. There would be prizes for the best work in all lines. He proposes halls for conferences of the leading thinkers and workers in the fine arts, philosophy, economics, etc., and churches of various denominations. He would also have an international athletic competition. There would be many shops and restaurants, and the basin would be thronged with pleasure craft together with reproductions of the Pilgrim's ships.

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HARVARD MUSICAL CLUBS TOUR

The schedule for the Harvard musical clubs was announced yesterday to open March 1 with a concert in Fitchburg. March 4 it will compete against the musical clubs of Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Penn State and Princeton in New York. The schedule for the remainder of the season follows: March 9, at Cambridge; March 17, at Lawrence; March 22, at Norwood; March 24, at Providence; March 31, at Lowell. On April 14 the clubs will go to New York for the usual spring concert for members of the Harvard Club and April 15 they will give a concert at Montclair, N. J.

THURSDAY NIGHT DINNER

Served for Two $1.50 5 to 8 P.M.

February 10th
Celery and Olives a la Glace
Consomme Princess or Tomato Puree en Tasse
Ramekin of Creamed Scallops and Fresh Mushrooms
Turkey Cutlets, Supreme Sauce
New Green Peas
Duchesse Potatoes
Grapefruit Salad
Vanilla Ice Cream, Fresh Strawberry Sauce
Gateaux Assortis
Roqueford Cheese, Toasted Crackers
Beverages
MUSIC

REPAS DU JOUR

Matinee Luncheon 50c

Wednesday, Feb. 9th
Canapees of Lobster Mexicaine
English Beef with Barley or Clam Chowder en Tasse
Boiled Red Snapper a la Hollandaise and Parslied Potato
—or—
Potted Beef with Paprika and Macaroni
—or—
Braised Shoulder of Mutton with Macedoine of Vegetables
Chicory Salad with Chiffonade Dressing
Peach Dumpling with Peach Sauce
—or—
Pie
Beverages

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Usefulness Combined With Beauty in Spring Clothes

(By a special correspondent)

LONDON, England—Spring is always a season of expectation, no less in the realm of clothes than in any other form of experience, and this coming season gives us every promise of further development of the useful and the beautiful. One wonders that clothes can ever have been ugly, when such beauty of form and color is today everywhere to be seen. The lovely rose and mauve glow in a morning sky, seen through the clear, yet intricate tracery of brown bough and twig, softened with the swinging of countless brown ball-like tassels, gives a scheme for a gown of transparent chiffon in the same cool brown, showing an underdress of chiffon in palest yellow, with an indeterminate pattern in rose and mauve—all the draperies held with little ball tassels in brown—finished at the lower edge with a touch of iridescent beadwork, in yellow, pale green, rose and mauve; also the opening of the bodice, sleeves and hem of skirt edged with a dull silver galon. Another gown owed its coloring and design to the light seen through a painted church window, with the surrounding dusty gray of old stone. This last was carried out in fine voile—the interlacing of the windows indicated by delicate leaves and stalks, made in taffeta silk and applied in a running design round the hem of the skirt. The softest shade of mist blue chiffon was taken from the radiance of color, seen through the window, and used for a folded underbodice and sleeves. There were touches of the same handwork reproducing leaves and long stalks on the bodice.

Those of the new models which indicate what will be worn practically to the end of the summer are picturesque for the most part; outlines are still simple and clear, waists are high. This last is a ruling of fashion not lightly to be set aside, for, with the flounced skirt, in three or even two tiers, an added length of line is desirable. In the newest designs, flounces are cut and set on plain to flute softly, without being gathered; these flounces, in some models, are shaped in a point at each side, and hung with a big tassel falling nearly to the hem. The skirt itself is slightly gathered all round the waist, the fullness being more evenly distributed than was the case last year, when nearly every skirt was close fitting at the waist and flared widely at the hem.

Some of the new bodices are extremely pretty, and will be seen with serge walking gowns and redingotes as well as in silk and chiffon. This particular model, modified and adapted in various ways, is distinguished by a straight seamless plastron covering the softer underbodice from shoulder to shoulder, rounded out in front of the sleeves, which are kimono style ending in long rucked mittens. From the rounding out, this plastron evolves into long straps which are crossed just under the sleeve, falling into two points. These points, at their edges and just above the crossing, are embroidered with a conventional design. In front, this plastron is carried down to the high waist line, quite plain and very slightly rounded at its lower edge, to give a good line to the lower edge of the crossed strap. In the center, it is embroidered in the same way as the straps. The collar is made in one with the underbodice, of either crêpe de chine or chiffon, fitted high up round the neck, the two upper points slightly overlapping and in some cases quite hiding the chin. At the wrists, the long sleeves are given an inset cord at the edge and another four inches up, the lower edge having a tiny border of embroidery and a binding of bright velvet.

Another design is made with a quite close-fitting bodice, also short-waisted. The sides and sleeves in velvet are carried to the center front of the throat, to be cut away in a sharp point at each side. From under this comes a straight, close-fitting front of silk or fine serge, buttoned all the way down, finishing in two little points below the waist. From this, it is then carried round the waist, in a straight line, ending in a strap cut in two more points and fastened with buttons. The skirt is set in small knife plaits all round the waist line. The upper part and wide space down the front, of the same material as the front, form a panel and hip empiècement as is seen on so many of the new skirts. The rest of the skirt, set about seven inches lower than the waist, is of the velvet. The collar is high at the back and sides, and from there held across the front with a tiny strap and jeweled clasp.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Redingote with sleeves slashed to show embroidery

One of the newest ways in which skirts are being made is to have one or two underskirts, with just a wide hem of each showing. This idea is elaborated in a lovely evening gown. The robe proper is of lustrous black velvet, edged with fine jet fringe, falling over another skirt of tarnished silver lace, which in turn falls on to one of black tulle, hemmed up with a silver thread. The velvet is gathered closely round the waist, and a knot of shaded roses, with trailing buds and stalks, cluster among the folds at each side of the front. One long point of velvet is carried from the waist to one shoulder, over a veiling of palest pink tulle, laid over silver lace. Then a deep berthe of silver lace is carried right round the bodice on to the crown of the shoulder, to which the point of velvet is taken, then carried to a lower line at the left shoulder—falling at each side of the arm in a long point, weighted with a jet tassel. A length of ribbon velvet is tied round the waist in a bow, with long loops and ends at one side.

Another pretty evening gown has a simple full skirt, hemmed with a band of silky plush in a "citron" shade. This has just a cross-over kimono bodice of "citron" tulle over palest blue, the edges hemmed with plush, and a little separate collar twisted round the neck. This sounds rather ordinary, but it escaped this because of two of the prettiest little panniers in silver lace, crossed slightly in front, and allowed to fall straight for a short way down the skirt, then folded straight back and caught up on the bodice at the center back.

The illustration shows one of the new designs for a redingote, the manner in which the sleeves are slashed to show an inner motive of embroidery, being very novel. The upper part of the lower sleeve is allowed to stand away from the arm. This would look well, carried out in cream suède duvetyn, with borders of embroidery in black and bright Chinese blue, with a touch of apple green and pale yellow introduced with discretion.

The Use of Rice in Salads

The use of rice in salad is still a novelty, says a Cornell Reading-Course pamphlet, published by the New York state college of agriculture at Cornell University, "and perhaps a word devoted to the subject may not come amiss. A rice salad is often the best solution of the question, "How shall I get up a dainty dish for a luncheon or supper which shall be filling enough to satisfy hearty appetites and yet not cost too much?" Leftovers of meat, chicken, and ham may be pieced out with equal quantities of cold boiled rice; canned salmon and tuna fish are really improved by such treatment; cold boiled cod and rice make a most tempting salad; and hard cooked eggs may always be pressed into service. Leftovers of vegetables may also be used up in this fashion; . . . French dressing, mayonnaise dressing, and simple boiled dressing are equally good with these salads.

Silver and Enamel Mirrors

Old silver is very popular and hard to get, but occasionally one finds an odd piece which is really worth while. Modern copies of old pieces are plentiful, however, and in many cases very beautiful. A genuine old mirror, discovered the other day in an antique shop, is worth describing. The glass, an oval one, rested upon a heavy silver base, upon which stood a peacock in colored enamel. The tail was fully spread and the center of it reached almost to the top of the mirror. The coloring was natural. The glass and frame were three quarters of an inch thick, allowing sufficient space for the inlaying of the enameled bird.

A New Use for Stirrups

One woman saw possibilities in a pair of elaborately wrought Spanish stirrups and purchased them at an antique shop. She immediately had them mounted for andirons. A large ball of wrought iron was placed at the top, where the square end joins the saddle, and the long points showed the firelight through. The andirons are as unusual as they are attractive and their cost was almost entirely in the mounting.

Tomatoes and Eggs

Peel and slice thickly four large tomatoes, dip them in egg and cracker crumbs and fry a delicate brown. Beat four eggs, add pepper, salt and half a small cup of cream and scramble them in a tablespoon of butter in a hot skillet. Heap each tomato slice with the scrambled egg and serve as a garnish around a platter of broiled ham.

Household Saving

The Montreal Daily Star reports that league buying or cooperative purchasing, in Washington, under the supervision of government officials, has resulted in a saving of $15 to $20 a month by those participating.

Fashion Odds and Ends When Motoring

Nowadays one does not "go motoring," but one "rides in" or "drives" his car and speaks of the vehicle as "the car." And to show oneself a genuine automobilist one does not go to the big show to be interested alone in the finished product; it is necessary to mount to the "parts exhibit" and show an interest in self-starters, brakes, cushions, tires that will not skid, and to be concerned with innumerable springs, bolts and nuts of all sorts.

Of course, the automobile industry, as was shown at the New York automobile show, caters to the woman's tastes. For her there are the daintiest cars ever shown, the upholstery done in white broadcloth, white cloth with black velvet stripes, delicate colored velvets, rich brocades and tapestries. The fittings for both men's and women's convenience and comfort, the exquisite lights and interior decorations, are wonderful. Here, once a year, is the only chance for many persons to see all the details of these magnificent cars.

Though some cushions are made to match the car upholstery, others may be added after the car is sent home. The latest cushions are of velvet, either round or long enough to be used by the three passengers on the rear seat. These are decorated with raised worsted or stuffed velvet flowers. The orange cushion is also striking. A new black velvet rest is a half oval, decorated with quaint sprays of flowers made by drawing the wool through the velvet with little hooks, as rugs are made, and then clipping the desired height and shape to show the pattern to the best advantage. Of course, there are all kinds of cushions in many materials; among them are leather ones with magazine pockets, and others embroidered with beads on satin foundations.

The correct livery for the chauffeur changes but little from year to year, except to grow more rigidly plain and correct.

There are but few novelties in motor traveling luggage; the Victoria motor cases, the morocco overnight bag and the dress suit cases with a tray and a shirt pouch in the cover are still in demand. Some of the American cases are gay with new lining materials. Celluloid fittings, if used, should match the linings.

This is the day of the sweater and not a single variety is missing. The hand-painted one of plain blue silk, with purple blossoms and vines painted over its surface, is very attractive. Military sweaters are trim, with high collars and double rows of buttons down the close-fitting front.

Leather coats are fashionable. One of black leather has a semi-fitted back, the fullness towards the waist being gathered into a girdle in front, military pockets, low insert sleeves and a high standing collar of Persian lamb; the lining is black and white satin brocade. The hat to wear with the coat is a leather toque, with a band of the fur around the crown, and is finished by a single large black plush poppy with a rhinestone center.

Tailored gowns of forestry serge, Engladine and double-faced cloth are worn under the heavy motor coats. Some suits are made with bloomers to wear under the skirt. Stitched hats are to wear with suits of the same material.

Just now the octagonal silk mesh veil with a black and gold embossed border, is a novelty. The washable shetland, with solidly woven borders and scalloped edges, the tuxedo of fine net with an eight-inch dotted border, the satin piped veil, or the military veil of large meshed net with plaid silk ribbon border at the bottom that is worn with the small leather hat are also seen.

The Value of a Touch of Color

Poiret, the famous French couturier, once said that American women wear a uniform of black. At times, the prevalence of the dark colored street suits makes this seem an apt comment. However, it is from the French that the American woman has gotten her love for a bright bit of color somewhere about her costume; and, at this time of year especially, this bit of gay color freshens up a winter garment most effectively. A saucy boutonnier at the coat lapel, a glimpse of a smart waistcoat, or a girdle of gorgeous ribbon, each serves to break the livery of utility and to enliven the most somber costume.

There are, in fact, many ways in which this touch of color may be added. The strings of beads made of polished colored wood, or those of jade or malachite, or the still more beautiful lapis-lazuli, add greatly to the simple white blouse of crepe de chine; and very often this flexible line of color, which follows the movements of the wearer, serves to break an unbecoming expanse of white. A charming combination recently seen on Fifth avenue was that of a soft violet tie worn with a very dark suit and white blouse, the tie being caught by a string of cerise beads. The hat worn with this costume had violets matching the tie, and the note of cerise gave a jaunty note which accentuated the violet tones while not contrasting too vividly with them.

The Frenchwoman has a trick of emphasizing a bit of color by repeating it in some other part of her costume. So, as spring comes on, she wears the violets of the Midi on her toque and duplicates them on her silk muff; or, she dons a smart scarlet taffeta hat and repeats the note in a touch of geranium on her tailored coat.

Much care should be used in the other accessories whenever a gay bit of color is worn. All other ornaments, such as brooches, bracelets, or hatpins, should be subdued and unnoticeable in tone. Many women try to brighten a dark costume by wearing light shoes, but unless this same idea is carried out in the gloves, bag, and muff, its effect is unsightly. The safest rule seems to be to have the general accessories quiet and dark, in keeping with the suit, and trust to the single spot of bright color to give distinction to the whole.

Stenciled and Embroidered Bags

Work bags, button bags and bags for other uses are being made of heavy white linen, with a rather large open-work design stenciled on them and the edges of the design worked in silk embroidery stitches. In the largest open spaces, the design is filled in with long shaded silk stitches. The embroidery brings up the stencil until, at a distance, it looks like Persian embroidery; at close hand it is like mosaic work. It is unusual and very attractive. Best of all, it may be laundered in luke-warm water and white soap, without injury. The work is not difficult to learn.

Orange Omelet

For an orange omelet use two tablespoons of sugar, three tablespoons of orange juice and one and a half oranges, cut in slices, to an omelet of three eggs. Mix the sugar and juice with the eggs and fry the omelet in the usual way; when it is almost cooked fold in half of the orange slices. When ready to serve, garnish the top with the remaining slices.

Disposing of Garbage

A reader of the Monitor has sent in the following description of her plan for disposing of garbage:

"In the suburbs, at this time of year, ashes and garbage are collected only once a week, sometimes even once in two weeks. For the past three years we have disposed of our garbage each day in this way: At a certain time during the morning, when the cellar furnace needs shaking down, the drafts are all thrown open and whatever garbage has collected during the previous day, carefully wrapped in waste newspapers, is put into the furnace and burned. When it has been thoroughly disposed of, the fire is shaken and banked with coal for the day; in this way we keep our kitchen and cellar free from all odors and we are never disturbed if the ash collector does not come promptly. We keep the ash receptacles in the cellar until the collector calls; if we pay him a small sum each time, he is glad to carry them out of the cellar. In the summer the same thing is done. The refuse is burned in the furnace each day, often a little wood being added; and, there being no ashes, the collectors are instructed not to call at all. Once in every two or three weeks, if there should be a small receptacle of bottles or cans, the maid carries it out and deposits it underneath the curb for the collector. We have found this a splendid plan."

Ginger Pudding

Mix six ounces of brown bread crumbs with three ounces of butter, a saltspoon of ground ginger, the juice of a lemon and four ounces of sugar. Stir these in a stewpan until the butter is melted. Chop four ounces of preserved ginger and add to the mixture, with the yolks of two eggs. Beat well together and set aside to cool. Whip the whites of the eggs and stir into the pudding quickly. Fill a buttered pudding mold with the mixture, cover with a floured cloth, leaving room for the pudding to swell, and steam it for three hours. Serve with it a hot fruit sauce.

Potatoes

Boil eight or 10 potatoes, and cut them up, when cold, into small dice. Melt four ounces of butter in an earthen dish with one tablespoon of flour; then mix in one pint of fresh cream (or milk), a little salt and pepper, and a small pinch of nutmeg. Stir well together till it boils; then put in the potatoes, add some grated bread crumbs and bits of fresh butter, and cook over a brisk fire until they have turned a good yellow color. Serve hot, in the earthen dish.

A Lesson in Millinery

Many women select hats from the prevailing styles without regard as to how these will look upon their own heads, thus often securing a hat the angles of which do not best suit their features.

At Teachers College in New York city, the millinery instructor, Mrs. Tobey, is patiently trying to make her pupils understand the importance of odd hats.

"I don't mean, girls, that you should choose a freakish model that would make you an object of ridicule, but you should select, out of the number of fashionable shapes offered, the one that seems most becoming to you. Then bend and shape it to be becoming."

By way of illustration, Mrs. Tobey punched, poked and bent a good wire frame literally into a "cocked hat." She then placed it back on her head to show its altered aspect. Twenty-five pairs of girlish eyes, directed towards the "cocked hat," imagined it in velvet and feathers and declared it charming.

"Of course, as many of you have already learned, there are three 'best' materials used in hat-frame making, medium willow, canvas and cape net. These alone are used by the best milliners, who make hats to order. A material known as rice net and the familiar buckram are used for this purpose by many milliners and in most millinery schools. But, in teaching, I use the best materials so that you may turn out the best grade of work. If you think best to use the cheaper materials later on, it will be easy enough for you to do so."

The girls, grouped around the low tables, were all at work on the frames for their own spring hats, armed with tape measures and nippers, rolls of frame wire, and spools of tie wire. Each had chosen a style which she fancied and, after taking its dimensions and head size, was making the wire frame as becoming as possible to her own face.

The hats were constantly tried on before mirrors; opinions were asked and given by neighboring students as the work progressed. The teacher occasionally called the attention of the class to a bulging or ill-shaped crown, or a crooked brim, and explained just how to avoid such difficulties in the future.

"To be sure, it is a little early in the season to be positive of what will be the best in spring hat fashions, but these hats which you are making now will be all right to put right on and wear until you are ready for more expensive ones."

The frames now being ready for the willow brim covering, each girl, after being shown samples of the different qualities of willow, was given a square of the stiff material in medium weight. This she proceeded to wet in cold water and then lay out for a few moments on a paper to soften. When it was soft and pliable, it was stretched over the underside of the frame brim, lapped over the edge, securely pinned in place and the surplus material trimmed off with sharp scissors. A cross cut was then made in the center, and the material cut into sharp points which were drawn up into the crown space and pinned over the second wire, stretching smooth and taut.

A wire was then over-handed around the edge and the hat brim was set aside to dry and stiffen. Next the crown was considered. Three thicknesses of cape net were taken by each girl; they were first wet, then smoothed and stretched over the crown so that not a wrinkle showed. The surplus goods was cut away and the crown was also set to dry, the glue in the material holding every little fold in place.

When dry, the crown was fastened to the brim in its proper position, held in place by a wire over-handed with coarse thread. Then the hat was completely dried, until the materials were firm and stiff. The next step was the removal of the entire wire frame by the deft use of the nippers, leaving the stiff frame of willow and cape net ready for the outer covering and trimming.

From a big box, filled with straw and fiber braids, the girls then made their selections as to color. The straw braid, being found rather heavy, was not used as generally by them as were the light fiber braids. With the advice from Mrs. Tobey to "face the brims with satin, for it is more becoming than the straw," the girls were ready for the next step in their lesson, the applying of the straw as a covering for the frame.

Just here there was a warning given by Mrs. Tobey:

"Now you know, girls, that you are so impatient to see just what the completed hat is going to look like, that you hurry and slight the work. If you do that with these hats, I shall put every one in the lockers and keep them until they are seasonable instead of letting you take them home when they are finished, to show your friends."

After this speech, the sound of needles piercing willow and straw alone broke the silence of the classroom. Row after row of overlapped straw braid was fastened in place and, gradually, the hats grew until nothing but the question of trimming remained to be settled. With this the lesson ended.

The next lesson will deal with the wiring of bows, satin facings, the bunching of flowers and the placing of feathers or wings, besides the dozen and one other tricks of trimming that the girls must learn in order to be able to construct a hat correctly, be it for themselves, their friends, or their customers of the future.

Onions on Toast

Select a large firm Spanish onion, pare and chop it fine. Melt one ounce of butter in a frying pan, turn the onion into it, dust with pepper and salt and a teaspoon of sugar, cover closely and fry a delicate brown, shaking the pan frequently so that the onion does not burn. When done, spread on slices of buttered toast, placing a spoon of mashed potato in the center of each; sprinkle with grated cheese and set in the oven just long enough to melt the cheese. Serve at once.

To Clean Marble

Marble can be beautifully cleaned if rubbed with a slice of lemon dipped in salt, says the Ottawa Citizen. Leave for an hour and wash off.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

How to Salute

One of the troubles of the new British recruits is how and when to salute. When you learn the art on the parade ground, a cane stuck in the ground stands for the holders of the king's commission, and the squad is marched up and down practising the salute. Three paces in front of the cane the recruit swings his arm in a circular motion to the head, palm outwards, turns his head to the cane ("looks the officer straight in the eye," as the instructor puts it). That is all; but in practice there are problems. You salute every officer, and the word includes naval officers and certain naval warrant officers. There are some men who don't know a naval officer from an anti-aircraft gunner, but there is some excuse for a man who fails to spot chief gunners, chief boatswains, chief carpenters, and chief schoolmasters in the navy, who rank as second lieutenants in the army. When the new army man sees an officer in the offing, he begins to get ready. He has to make up his mind which is the correct hand to use (the one farthest away from the officer), and if he carries a service cane he must place it under his other arm and cut away the arm. A pair of gloves or a parcel may complicate these preparations, and it is not an uncommon experience for the man to be too late to catch his officer, or to find that he saluted with his gloves in the saluting hand, or bungled some other arrangement. There are special ways to be followed when riding or cycling or with the arms engaged, but if one passes along Regent street or stands on a platform at one of the big stations, it is easy to see how impossible it is to carry out the letter of the order. It is much simpler for the colonial troops. Regulation or no regulation, they salute nobody.—Manchester Guardian.

Puzzle

What is the number from which you can take one and by doing so add one? —My Magazine.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Numerical Acrostic. Cross-words: 1. Inch. 2. Vale. 3. Adam. 4. Newt. 5. Hubs. 6. Ogre. 7. Earn. Initials, Ivanhoe I. Cedric. II. Rowena. III. Athelstane. IV. Gurth. V. Wamba. VI. Richard. VII. Rebecca. VIII. Isaac. IX. Lucas de Beaumanoir. X. Brian de Bois Guilbert. Sir Walter Scott

Smart Becoming Hair-Pieces of Dependable Quality

For more than two generations discriminating women have bought their switches, curls or transformations at Simonson's.

Those who have once worn hair-pieces made by Simonson are never quite satisfied afterward with any others—not even with pieces of Paris make—because Simonson's hair-pieces are so finely made of hair exactly like your own in *quality* as well as color, skillfully fashioned together hair by hair.

Ask about the convenient TRIPLET SWITCH—a necessity for the new smart styles in hairdress.

Or the beautiful ARETTA Cluster of Puffs for the crown or back hair.

Or the ARLON—which completely covers straight, thin or discolored hair with a beautiful coiffure of wavy natural hair.

Illustrated booklet "*Hair Modes*" sent on request.

Separate department and special catalog for men's wigs and toupees.

Hair Dressing — **A. Simonson** 506 Fifth Ave. New York — Hair Goods

Togards

Make the wearing of TOGARDS a daily habit and you will be surprised at the result.

TOGARDS prevent the toes from poking through your stockings. Slipped on over the toes underneath the stockings. Never conscious you're wearing them.

TOGARDS are made in both lisle and silk. All sizes. Natural color only, not dyed.

Lisle, 10c pair; $1.00 per doz. pairs
Silk, 25c pair; $2.75 per doz. pairs

Every pair in a sealed, transparent packet bearing the TOGARD trade-mark.

Sold by all dealers in men's and women's apparel all over the globe.

Should your dealer not happen to have TOGARDS, we will send to you, postage prepaid, on receipt of price. In ordering be sure to state size of stocking you wear.

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Phonograph has many points in its favor, one of the greatest being the DIAMOND POINT.
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Is often imitated and in order to get the original and genuine entire wheat you should ask for it by name.
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Booklet of recipes mailed free.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

EARLY HOME OF JOHN PAUL JONES TO BE RESTORED

It Is in North Carolina and From It the American Hero Set Forth to Take His Commission in the Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National John Paul Jones Association, the members of which are patriotic women from all sections of the United States, has acquired the Wiley Jones house and grounds in Halifax, N. C., which for a number of years was the home of John Paul Jones, and from which he went to take a commission in the American navy.

The property acquired is part of the historic "Grove House" estate. The association now owns what is left of the house and about three acres of land.

In speaking of the plans of the John Paul Jones Association Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory of Salisbury, N. C., daughter of Senator Overman of North Carolina, and who is one of the honorary presidents and secretary of the association, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The association has members and regents in every state of the Union, and it is expected that almost every state will be represented here. Our next task is to raise $15,000, which it is estimated it will cost to rebuild the Jones house and place it in the shape it was when Paul Jones lived there."

Mrs. Gregory explained that while the structure is practically a crumbling ruin, enough has been rescued to permit of its complete restoration. Even pieces of the original wall paper have been found and preserved, and these can be produced. Much of the original furniture which was in the house when it was one of the great homes of North Carolina is still in existence, and has been promised to the association.

The patriotic work, part of which has been completed, is the result of tireless efforts on the part of a number of representative women of the South. Although southern women originated and have carried to a successful conclusion the plans of preserving the early home of America's first naval hero, these women of the South feel that equal credit should be given to those loyal women of the North and West who aided. The John Paul Jones home is to be a national shrine in every respect.

Mrs. Gregory explained that much of the active work has been done by Miss Ursula Daniel of Halifax, N. C., one of the honorary vice-presidents, who has been active not only to complete the purchase of the property but to get track of all objects of historic interest in connection with the place. The historian of the association, Mrs. William Owen of Washington, D. C., has accumulated a great mass of information relating to the career and particularly the early days, of Paul Jones which will be used to further the work of the association. Much of this information has never been published.

It was at Grove House that John Paul, as he had been up to that time known, publicly announced that he would henceforth be known as John Paul Jones in honor of his friend and protector, who for some years has entertained him in his own home treating him more as a beloved child than as a guest. It was on this occasion, also, that Wiley Jones presented John Paul with the beautiful sword which was used by the hero in some of the naval battles of the revolution. This sword is now in the office of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, in Washington.

Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Grove house of the Jones estate at Halifax, N. C.

HEARINGS PUT OVER ON TWO RESOLUTIONS

The legislative committee on federal relations today postponed to Feb. 23 the hearing on the petition of the National Automobile Association for the passage of resolutions to Congress in favor of a system of national highways. It also postponed to the same date the petition of the Socialist party for resolutions to Congress to put the railroads of the nation under the supervision of the postoffice department.

Representative John J. O'Brien of Chelsea supported his petition for a resolution to Congress for a national tariff commission setting forth the benefit of such a permanent body. There was no other speaker.

NEW TREASURY AGENT NAMED

As special agent in charge of the New England division, L. W. Bean, formerly assistant supervising agent of the division of special treasury agents at Washington is coming to Boston. He succeeds Charles B. Dowd, who has been agent in charge since the transfers of Carl W. Chandler to the New York office a year ago. Mr. Dowd will remain in the local office with the same salary and will work under Special Agent Bean. It is expected that the new agent in charge will assume his duties in about a week.

BOYS CLUB TO HAVE AID

At a meeting at the Boston City Club yesterday a group of 70 business men formed themselves into an executive committee to organize a six weeks' campaign to raise $125,000 for the Bunker Hill Boys Club with which to build a clubhouse. The speakers were George B. Baker, C. J. Atkinson, field secretary of the Federation of Boys Clubs of North America; George A. Gaskell of the Worcester Boys Club and S. M. Bard, who has conducted campaigns for boys' clubs in many cities.

LAUNDRYMEN OF U. S. URGE USE OF WHITE GOODS

Government Officials to Hear Massachusetts Laundry Owners at Boston Dinner Saturday

Another phase of the dye situation in the United States has just developed among launderers in all sections of the country who, acting on the advice of the Laundrymen's National Association of America, are urging their patrons to "go to white," that is, use white goods and thereby avoid fugitive colors until such time as the government is able to secure an adequate supply of fast dyes. This subject and others of importance to the laundry trade will be discussed at the fifth annual convention of the Massachusetts Launderers Association, which opens at the American House, Boston, Friday.

In a bulletin just issued from the office of the national secreary, W. E. Fitch of La Salle, Ill., launderers everywhere are urged to notify their patrons not to send colored goods to the laundry. The bulletin states that experience already has shown the wisdom of handling only white goods so far as possible. In many cases launderers have notified their patrons that they do not wish to be held responsible for goods which may contain fugutive colors.

The Massachusetts laundrymen register for their convention at the American house Friday at 10 a. m. One of the chief features of the two-day gathering is to be an exhibition by allied trades of latest appliances and methods for laundries, to be arranged in Exhibition hall. The first meeting comes Friday at 2:30 p. m., at which time the topics to be considered include drivers' contracts, minimum wage, proposed laws, better prices and others. The evening is to be devoted to sociability and inspection of the exhibition.

Saturday at 10:30 a. m. the annual business meeting is to be held. There will be reports of officers and committees and the annual election. National Secretary Fitch is to be the speaker of the morning meeting. William Frew Long of Pittsburgh, national president, is to give an address at the afternoon session.

Numerous government officials and national officers are to be guests and speakers at the annual banquet Saturday night. According to Walter M. Whitehill, secretary of the state association and assistant secretary of the national organization, the usual after dinner order of proceedings is to be reversed. The launderers will first give talks on the constructive side of their trade, dealing with problems with which he says the average government official is unfamiliar. After this part of the program the governmental guests will be called upon to give their views.

Among those who already have accepted invitations to attend are included Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Senator Henry G. Wells of Everett, president of the Massachusetts Senate; Senator J. F. Cavanagh of Everett, Representative J. E. Warner of Taunton, and Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, chairman of the Boston health commission.

Edward R. Marshall of Boston is president of the state organization, J. T. Taylor, Jr., of Dorchester is treasurer.

DARTMOUTH FETE OPENS THURSDAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth winter carnival will open on Thursday night with a supper-dance. After the dance the dramatic association will present "Kick In." Then most of the fraternities will hold dances at the different halls of the college. Friday afternoon the intercollegiate events will take place. Friday night is set for the carnival ball in the alumni gymnasium. Saturday afternoon come the finals of the outdoor events. Friday night the basketball team will play Yale, and the carnival will be brought to an end by a concert of the combined musical clubs.

SPECIAL MEETING RATIFIED

WATERTOWN, Mass.—The action of the special town meeting of a few weeks ago, when 343 voted against appropriating $500 to be used in prosecuting the Boston & Maine railroad for alleged violation of bylaws at the Union Marker stock yards, was ratified last night by a vote of approximately three to one. The vote for ratification was 954 and the vote against 367.

NATIONAL PARKS MAY BE MANAGED BY ONE DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill to establish a national park service was recently introduced in Congress by Representative William Kent of California. Each of the 14 national parks is now under separate management. It is required in the bill that these parks, aggregating about 4,600,000 acres, be administered by the government at Washington. The text of the measure follows in part:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the department of the interior a service to be called the national park service, which shall be under the charge of a director who shall be appointed by the secretary, and there shall also be in said service such assistants and other employees as the secretary of the interior shall deem necessary.

Sec. 2. That the director shall, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, have the supervision, management, and control of the several national parks, national monuments, the Hot Springs reservation in the state of Arkansas, and such other national parks, national monuments, and reservations of like character as may hereafter be created or authorized by Congress.

Sec. 3. That the secretary of the interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the use and management of such parks, monuments and reservations as are hereby or may hereafter be placed under the jurisdiction of the national park service and any violation of any of the rules and regulations authorized by this act shall be punished as provided for in section 50 of the act entitled "An act to codify and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, as amended by section 6 of the act of June 25, 1910 (Thirty-sixth United States Statutes at Large, page 857). He may also, upon terms and conditions to be fixed by him, sell or dispose of timber in those cases where the cutting of such timber is requisite for . . . conserving the scenery or the natural or historic objects in any park, monument or other reservation; grant privileges, leases and permits for the use of land, but only for the accommodation of visitors in the various parks, monuments or other reservations herein provided for, but for periods not exceeding 20 years, and that no natural curiosities, wonders or objects of interest shall be leased, rented or granted to anyone on such terms as to interfere with free access to them by the public. It is further provided that in the granting of leases and concessions and in the general management and development of said parks, monuments and reservations no action unless specifically provided for by future enactments of Congress shall be detrimental to the fundamental object of these aforesaid parks, monuments and reservations, which object is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects therein and to provide for the enjoyment of said scenery and objects by the public in any manner and by any means that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. The fund derived from such sales, leases, permits and privileges shall be deposited in the treasury as a general fund, to be expended by the director, under the supervision of the secretary of the interior, in the administration, maintenance and improvements of the parks, monuments and reservations herein provided for.

Sec. 4. That the expense incident to the establishment of such national park service shall be met out of funds allotted to the interior department for similar purposes and shall be submitted in the book of estimates furnished to the House of Representatives by the department of the interior.

Sec. 5. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

PLEA FOR AMENDMENT MADE

Congressmen of Massachusetts were asked in a resolution adopted last night at the first of a series of equal suffrage gatherings held at the new headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, 167 Tremont street to support the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment in Congress. The speakers were Mrs. Glendower Evans and Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson. About 150 suffragists were present.

OPEN MEETINGS OF BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD PROPOSED

Dr. David D. Scannell, New Chairman, Calls for Session on High School Problems

Calling an open meeting of the Boston school committee for 4 o'clock Friday afternoon to consider various high school problems, the new chairman, Dr. David D. Scannell, inaugurates a new policy which is to be followed in the future. It is to transact all business in the open except such items as seem obviously to need the protection of privacy.

Heretofore the real business of the committee has been conducted behind closed doors. There have been "conferences" for the discussion of all matters pertaining to the schools. The "meetings" themselves have been purely formal and perfunctory for the registration of votes. It has been only occasionally anything beyond "yes" and "no" has been uttered in committee, and then usually because formal recognition of it was wanted by a member.

Of late there has been a growing tendency to bring more discussion into these open meetings. The then chairman, Michael H. Corcoran; Joseph Lee and Miss Frances G. Curtis, members of the committee, within the last few weeks have openly declared it to be their intention to have more business considered in this way, and the meetings become somewhat enlivened by touches of free discussion. The meeting last Monday night for the first time in years gave the public an opportunity to learn at first hand how its public officers of the schools are discharging their trust.

Now comes the announcement from the new chairman, Dr. David D. Scannell, that hereafter all business of the committee will be transacted in public session except in those instances where secrecy seems absolutely necessary. For the purpose of considering conditions in high schools the meeting Friday will include discussion of intermediate classes, high school preparatory classes and junior high schools, first presented to the committee for its consideration by the superintendent at the Monday evening meeting. Previous to this time it was the custom of the committee to discuss such questions in private and merely announce its conclusions to the public through its formal meeting.

In announcing the public meeting on this question Dr. Scannell made the statement that he thought the public was entitled to know just what the different propositions are that it may pass its own opinion upon them and judge for itself as to the service of the different members of the board. Assistant Superintendent Jeremiah E. Burke, who has the especial care of the subject, will address the committee thereby giving the public an opportunity to pass upon his work also.

LABOR BOARD URGED TO INDORSE SYSTEM

A committee of six, headed by William F. Garcelon of the Arkwright Club, appearing in the interest of various large industries of the state, urged the state board of labor and industries yesterday to be represented at the interstate commerce commission meeting in Boston Feb. 1 and to be recorded as in favor of a continuance of the present system of joint ownership of the sound line steamers and the New Haven road. The board took the matter under advisement. The interstate commerce commission is said to be the only power which can allow the continuance advocated.

The speakers, in addition to Mr. Garcelon, included George L. Graham of the Association of Woolen Manufacturers, C. B. Baldwin of the United Shoe Machinery Company, Arthur S. Rice of the Lawrence Company, Ipswich mills, Pacific mills, Merrimac Manufacturing Company, Boston Manufacturing Company, Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, Whittendon Manufacturing Company, C. H. Tiffany of the New England Paper and Pulp Traffic Association and Thomas F. Anderson of the Shoe and Leather Exchange.

LECTURE ON FREIGHT

J. M. Culp, president of the Southern railway, Washington, D. C., is to give a public lecture at Harvard University Thursday at 2:30 p. m. on "Freight Rate Structure of the South." The gathering will be in Lawrence 18.

SHOP AND FIELD LABOR OPPOSES "PREPAREDNESS"

Social Service Workers and Women Citizens Appeal in Senate Committee for New Foreign Policy, but No War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speakers announcing themselves as representatives of labor, of farmers, of social service workers and of citizen women appeared yesterday before the Senate military affairs committee to protest against the administration preparedness program. The hearing was arranged by the "anti-preparedness" committee, with headquarters in Washington, whose chairman, Miss Lillian D. Wald, particularly requested the word "preparedness" in the title.

"Go slow on preparedness. Stop the waste of preparedness. Who wants preparedness? Take the profit out of preparedness. Who is to pay for it. A new foreign policy instead of parparedness." These are some of the phrases used against the program.

"We workingmen don't like this talk about patriotism," said James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. "You give us a country where a man can earn a decent living for his family. Give us something to be patriotic about and we'll be patriotic. The workingmen fight the battles and they pay for them and we're going to have something to say about these things. If you trink you need some kind of an army, give us plenty of guns and ammunition to keep in our homes and let us elect our own officers and you need not worry about the defense of the country."

He favored strengthening coast defenses by mines and submarines, but said battleships were war makers. Eliminate the profit of war, he said, and there will be no more war. "There is no reason for invasion of our country unless we provoke it. And we want to know what is going on. If something is being kept back, what is it?"

Miss Wald said the nation was being infiltrated with fear—the bogie everywhere—with talk even of drilling little children. She opposed stampeding the nation into the preparedness program. "Secret diplomacy is more to be feared than a foreign foe," she said. "If we build a large army and navy, Europe, who is looking to America for maintenance of high ideals, will lose the last scintilla of confidence in us."

Mrs. Florence Kelly pleaded for appropriations for children and welfare work, instead of for munitions.

Frank Darnblazer of the Farmers Union, who said he represented 2,000,000 farmers, presented a resolution demanding economy and opposing any tendency toward militarism.

Miss Sarah Bard Field, a citizen of California, said the West was opposed to the preparedness program. The Japanese exclusion problem should be worked out, she said, by mutual understanding and requiring the Japanese to work for high wages. The industrial war, she said, is greater than any war the jingoes can invent. Miss Mabel Boardman discussed the Red Cross work.

MISSISSIPPI NEGROES LEARN ABOUT FARMING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

UTICA, Miss.—It was an interesting story of the efforts of the Negroes to rise above their environments, or rather to bring those environments out of the commonplace that was told at the tenth annual session of the farmers' conference held in the Utica Institute. One only had to contrast the difference in the appearance of the farmers at this meeting with that of the farmers who attended the first meeting 10 years ago, to be assured that a remarkable change had taken place around Utica. Ten years ago a few farmers made up the audience that listened to Prof. Holtzclaw's first address to his neighbors, in which he told them how to work on the farm, how to mend the fences, how to take care of stock. This year, many of these same farmers, share-croppers and rentors then, own farms, and present the appearance of prosperous agiculturalists. This year, they have to tell of what they have accomplished in their neighborhood for the community good, what they have been able to do in the erection of a new schoolhouse; how they have helped to extend the school term, and how more and more, they have been able to make existence on the plantation attractive and pleasant to wife and son and daughter.

NICARAGUA TREATY REPORT IS URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Republican senators, aided by Senator Clarke (Democrat) of Arkansas, began a determined effort in an executive session of the Senate late Tuesday against ratification of the pending treaty with Nicaragua. For three hours Senators Borah, Smith of Michigan and Clarke argued against the treaty and urged passage of a motion by Senator Borah that discussion of the treaty and also of the proposed Colombian treaty which is to follow be held in the open Senate.

No vote was reached on the motion, but the attempt to abandon executive sessions will be decided today.

Senator Williams of Mississippi defended the treaty.

Watch for new recipe every Wednesday

KNOX SHRIMP SALAD

½ envelope **Knox** Sparkling Gelatine
½ cup cold water
1½ cups chicken stock.
2 truffles.
1 can shrimps.
1 tablespoonful capers.
1 cup cooked peas.

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, dissolve in hot chicken stock, and let cool. Cut truffles in slices, and use for garnishing a fish mold (placed in ice water), dipping the truffles into cool stock, and holding in place until set. Cut shrimps in pieces, and mix with truffle trimmings, chopped. To the stock add shrimps, chopped truffles and capers. Fill wet mold with mixture, and chill. Remove from mold to bed of crisp lettuce leaves, and garnish with peas, dressed with French dressing

For a Successful Luncheon

What is the luncheon without the salad? An attractive, daintily-served salad will go far toward making *your* luncheon a success—and the more of novelty, the better.

Do you know the possibilities of the prosaic shrimp when prepared with

KNOX
SPARKLING GELATINE
(Granulated)

The above recipe gives you some idea, and note how easy it is to prepare and how economical.

If your grocer does not sell Knox Gelatine send us his name—you will help him, help his customers and help us.

New Recipe Book, FREE

Just send us your grocer's name. Pint sample for 2c stamp and your grocer's name.

KNOX GELATINE
800 KNOX AVE., JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

YELLOW PACKAGE — BLUE PACKAGE

The contents of both packages are the same, except that the Blue package contains an extra envelope of lemon flavor.

CITIZENS' CAUCUS HELD

Twenty-seven candidates for town meeting men were nominated last night at a meeting in Brookline town hall of about 100 voters of precinct 5. William H. McManus presided at the meeting.

Filene's

An Annual Waist Sale

(Beginning Today)

4,000 new waists for women and misses at special prices which are particularly important in view of the fact that the prices of silk and linen have risen since these waists were bought.

WOMEN'S WAIST PRICES:

95c $1.25
$2.95 $2
$3.95 $5
Fifth Floor

MISSES' WAISTS

95c $1.95
$2 $2.95
$3.95 $5
Fourth Floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

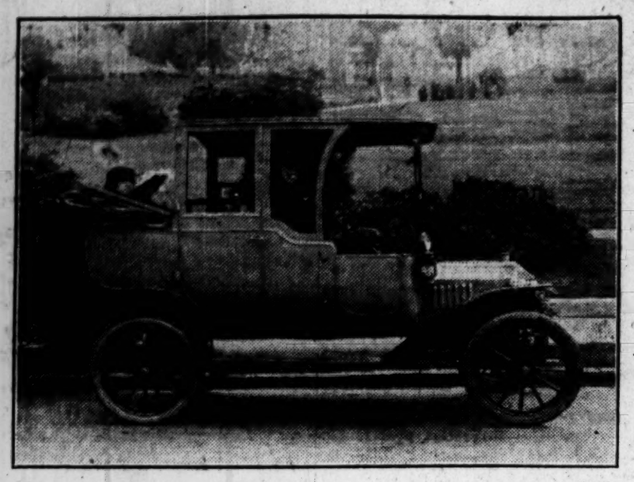
REGULATING THE TAXICABS IN GREAT CITIES

How do the taxicab fare rates in the United States compare with the rates abroad? How does the service in this country compare with that in Great Britain, France and Germany? Five articles will be published, giving the facts with which the public in the great centers of population is confronted when the use of a taxicab is necessary. It will be seen that the people of London, Berlin and Paris are charged fares that are away below the rates which the American must pay, and the regulations abroad, especially in Germany and England, compel the giving of the very best service for a minimum of cost. The following article will tell of conditions in San Francisco.

V.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the taxicab business in San Francisco, which is now in a state of uncertainty and change, will soon be cleared up and placed upon a more satisfactory basis for all concerned, is the expectation of those engaged in that business in this city.



(Photograph by Arthur Spaulding, San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco taxicab—Ready to start

The taxicab industry began in this city in 1908, and since that time many small companies have been organized, have operated for a time, and have gone out of business. While the lack of success of these concerns may be attributed to many causes, such as the high cost of operation, the hilly nature of the city, the rough streets, and the lack of a large sustaining population, it is the opinion of some of those engaged in the business, with whom the representative of The Christian Science Monitor talked, that the chief reason for unsatisfactory conditions in the business is the fact that it has not heretofore been determined what kind of a taxicab service the people want. In other words, the taxicab custom may be said to have only recently become thoroughly established in the people, and during this period of growth the lines of development have been uncertain. During this time the people have naturally been doubtful as to what they ought to pay, and the companies themselves perhaps uncertain as to what they ought to charge, for a service the ultimate cost of which has never been accurately determined.

At the present time, however, on account of the natural growth of the business and because of taxicab conditions resulting from the presence and the closing of the exposition, it is evident to those familiar with the situation, that a more thorough standardization will soon take place with the result that the users of taxicabs, the companies and the public generally, will be benefited.

The field here is occupied by two large companies—one of which operates about 100 cars, the other about 40 cars—by several small companies, and by individuals who have one to two machines. There are, however, but two classes of service and two sets of prices in the city; and between these two classes runs the line of demarcation that, it is expected, will determine the lines of development that the business will take in the future. The large company, which has been in the field since 1909, operates a large, comfortable, well-equipped, well-maintained car, seating five persons, and charges the standard prices laid down by the city ordinance. The other of the two larger concerns operates a smaller, lighter, but well-equipped and well-maintained cab, holding four persons, and does so at prices considerably below those of the former company.

The rates of the company maintaining the higher schedule of prices are as follows: For one or two passengers—first two fifths of a mile or fraction thereof, 50 cents—each one fifth of a mile thereafter, ten cents—each three minutes of waiting, ten cents; for three or four passengers—first one third of a mile or fraction thereof, 50 cents—each one sixth of a mile thereafter, ten cents—each three minutes of waiting ten cents; for each additional passenger over four persons for the entire journey, 50 cents; by the hour, $3—the first half hour or fraction thereof $2.

The rates of the company operating the lighter cars are 40 cents for the first one half mile and 10 cents for each quarter mile thereafter. This company maintains one tariff only, either one, two, three, or four persons riding for the same price. The fifth passenger is rarely carried by this company but when the fifth person is carried the charge is 50 cents.

"The experiment of the lighter cab and lower rates, which has been tried thoroughly by this company" said Robert P. Matches, president of the company, has been successful. The lighter cars are more economical, the upkeep is less, and of course the capital invested is much smaller. I have received letters from all over the world asking if these cars are standing the service without undue deterioration, and I have been glad to reply in the affirmative. We have recently established a branch of our business using this type of car in Los Angeles, and it is our plan to place the service in a string of cities extending east."

W. E. Travis, president of the company operating the heavier type of car, in speaking of the general taxicab situation in the city, said that the closing of the exposition, causing, as it will, the withdrawal of an artificial stimulus to the business, will do much to clear up the situation and standardize the industry. Mr. Travis said that he believed that the heavier car meets the economic demands of the situation much better than the lighter one. "But," he said, "I am going East soon in order to determine, so far as possible, just what the people want in this regard. I shall visit Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Boston, and make a thorough investigation of taxicab conditions for the purpose of meeting the California situation in the most efficient manner possible. If the demand is for a cheaper service rather than for a better service we shall give it to the people.

"In regard to the price of service in San Francisco, said Mr. Travis, "I will say that while the rates are a little higher than in most eastern cities, the difference is more apparent than real. For example, the rate in Chicago is based upon the carriage of one person and a certain additional sum for each additional passenger carried. By taking the average load, which is more than one person, the rates in San Francisco for the average distance traveled are about the same as those in Chicago and Boston."

Following are some of the provisions of the city ordinances governing the taxicab business:

Cabs are not allowed to stand for business on the public streets, except on the public squares, without a permit from the mayor, and the mayor may not allow more than eight to stand in any one block.

Taximeters are inspected, sealed and approved by the city hack inspector, whose certificate is placed upon the face of the meter. Any police officer is authorized and directed to investigate the condition of the meter upon complaint of a patron. In any case of disagreement between the driver and the passenger, the driver conveys the passenger to the nearest police station, where the officer in charge immediately decides the case, and if the decision is in favor of the passenger, the driver conveys the passenger to his destination without further charge. If the passenger is about to leave the city by railroad, steamboat, or otherwise, the driver conveys him to the point of destination, and, in face of disagreement, the police officer in charge at that point decides the case. No one is allowed to represent his vehicle as a taxicab unless it is equipped with a taximeter in working condition.

When a taxicab is hired by the hour, the driver gives the passenger, at the time of hiring, a card bearing the name of the owner of the vehicle, the name of the driver, the number of his license, and the exact time of the hiring. Every taxicab contains at all times cards showing the schedule of rates prescribed by the city, and no other cards or notices are allowed in the car.

Each cab bears a pair of metallic plates, each having a different number, which are furnished by the city tax collector upon the payment of the license for the vehicle. The design of the plates varies with each year. Drivers are not allowed to solicit patronage within 12 feet of the entrance, exit, or gangway of a public place. A driver may not charge more than 50 cents for each trunk, and 20 cents for each large bag or valise carried outside the vehicle, and each passenger is allowed to have conveyed without charge any small packages or grips that may be carried within the car. The drivers load and unload all baggage without charge.

EXTENSION OF PARLIAMENT IN CANADA ASKED

House of Commons Adopts Address to British Government Seeking to Prolong Term a Year and Avoid Election

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—After speeches by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier the House of Commons unanimously passed the resolution petitioning the British government to extend the parliamentary term of the present Candian Parliament one year which means that no election is necessary until October, 1917.

Sir Robert Borden in introducing the resolution stated that after viewing the warfare in Flanders and after consultation with British authorities he believed that the war was not more than half through and would continue all this year and probably all of next year. He believed that public opinion was against a war time election but the government were not pleading for an extension of their term of office, they were ready to submit their record to the people and if the resolution met with any opposition it would be withdrawn.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a speech which will rank among his finest efforts, indorsed the resolution. His party had been divided on this question and left the decision to him and he had followed the policy he adopted at the outbreak of the war, that of unswerving support of the government in its war administration.

To his own followers Sir Wilfrid said, in effect, that from the narrowest standpoint of party politics it would be a mistake to oppose the resolution. With the passage of this resolution the length of the session will be much abbreviated and very probably another three or four weeks will see prorogation.

Interest is now centered in Sir Thomas White's ordinary and war budgets which will be delivered next week. A vote of $250,000,000 will be asked for war purposes.

SHOPPING SECTION FOR PALM BEACH

PALM BEACH, Fla.—The development of a business section for this resort, which has always shopped in the town across the lake, was forecast with the sale to Ross Campbell of Philadelphia of 30 lots opposite the postoffice, reports a Philadelphia Ledger special. Mr. Campbell announces that he will erect 30 shops there before next season. It is said the purchase is part of a deal by which some of the leading shops in New York are to establish branches here.

COOPERATION ORDER ON CHILEAN RAILWAYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A ministerial decree published in the Chilean Diario Official, received at the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, provides for general cooperation among the railway lines of Chile. The decree followed a recent agreement for interchange of traffic between the Chilean Northern Railway Company and the North Central system.

Hereafter all railway companies must permit the junction of their own lines with those of other companies and must agree to facilitate traffic by the common use of the same tracks, by selling through tickets to passengers and by offering through rates for freight. They must permit the construction of other lines to their own stations and of branches connecting lines from these stations with factories, mines and docks.

SUMMER CONCERT IN BUENOS AIRES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The municipal band has given the first concert of its season in the stadium at Palermo, under the direction of the Maestro Malvagni. The band has improved in quality in the last few years until it has become a source of satisfaction and pride to music lovers in the capital.

The program of the initial concert this summer included the following numbers: "Scenes Picturesque," by Massenet (march, ballet, Angelus and Bohemian festival); "Hungarian Fantasy," by Burgmein; overture, "1812," by Tschaikowsky; last scene of the first act of "Parsifal," by Wagner; résumé of the opera "Ivan," by Garcia Mansilla, and the overture from "William Tell," by Rossini.

CHILEAN MILITARY HOLD FIELD GAMES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—A program of athletic contests between the army and navy and various athletic associations of the country recently was given at Viña del Mar on what the government has set aside as the annual army and navy sports day. The festival was promoted in the first instance by the Navy League of Chile, probably with the primary object of arousing more popular interest in both branches of the national service. It was witnessed by great crowds and attracted country-wide and international attention.

TREES PLANTED IN ASUNCION

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The work of planting trees along the newly constructed avenues has begun. The development of the public gardens continues.

TEXAS BANK DEPOSITS LARGE

AUSTIN, Tex.—The department of insurance and banking has completed a condensed statement of the condition of the state banks and state trust companies. It shows deposits in state banks to be larger than at any previous time, says a Dallas News special.

CANAL TREATY STRONG ISSUE WITH COLOMBIA

Francisco Escobar Says U. S. Hardly Understands How Delayed Indemnity Affects Trade and Political Relations

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARTAGENA, Colombia—With general conditions in the Republic of Colombia peculiarly favorable to United States trade and investment, there can be little progress in that direction so long as the pending $25,000,000 settlement of the Panama canal controversy remains unratified by the United States. This, at any rate, is the statement of Sr. Francisco Escobar, former consul-general for Colombia at New York, who has just arrived here on his way to Bogota after several years absence in the northern republic.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Señor Escobar expressed with deep feeling his conviction that, all question of material advantage aside, the United States is under a moral obligation to ratify the pending treaty. He feels that the people of the United States do not fully understand the situation with respect to it, and that if all the facts were generally known the popular sentiment would be such that ratification and payment of the indemnity would proceed forthwith.

On the other hand, he points out, the people of Colombia feel that they have grave reason for questioning the real policy of the northern republic with respect to South America, and with the pending treaty held up in the Senate, any effort in any quarter to establish better relations or to engender a feeling of confidence and friendly cooperation, whether with respect to trade, industrial developments, or social and political conditions, has very little to go upon.

"Yet my country would naturally welcome the United States investor," says Señor Escobar, "and if no obstacle existed in this Panama matter it would, I think, make a very rapid increase in its use of United States manufactured products. At present her imports from the United States constitute only about 8 per cent of her total imports. In 1913 the figures were $7,629,000 out of a total of $28,535,800. Of course these figures show Colombia already one of the important customers of the United States, but they are small compared with what they would be if the present feeling of resentment and suspicion felt by the Colombians against the United States could be replaced by a feeling of respect and trustfulness. And it is worth noting that the balance of existing trade is largely in favor of Colombia, a balance which might as well be liquidated in manufactured goods and products returned to her as through bills of exchange sent to Europe in payment for merchandise."

Señor Escobar's familiarity with conditions in his own country and in the United States has made him apparently very earnest in his conviction that actually the two countries should be working more closely together in their mutual development. "There is a constant demand in the United States for opportunity to invest money profitably, and the great need of my country at the present stage is capital wherewith to develop its wonderful resources and to satisfy the crying need for railroads in such a system as will connect up the cities and productive areas, develop ports, and give adequate means of communication between the shipping points and the interior.

"Our railroads are now in disjointed links; our main line of communication—the Magdalena river—is, in effect, choked at its mouth by shifting sand bars. With thousands of miles of seacraft on two oceans, we have only one real harbor, that of Cartagena, while the other ports, whether on Atlantic or Pacific side, are either open roadsteads or wholly unimproved. They offer an opportunity wherein foreign capital would find profitable investment. Other opportunities are almost unlimited in mines, forests, and agricultural possibilities, and the Colombian government stands ready to aid with subsidies and guarantees, while wise laws and firmly established peace give security to the capitalist. Colombia's foreign debt is only about $3.60 per capita but it could easily support 10 times as much. Immigration is so far practically unknown. Colombia is well worth the friendly attention of United States investors."

Señor Escobar feels that the sufficient answer to charges in certain quarters in the United States that Colombia is virtually seeking blackmail in the $25,000,000 treaty, is to ask that the facts be impartially investigated.

"When the facts are clearly stated," he says, "the idea of blackmail fades away. For any who may wish to post themselves on this point, or indeed with reference to the whole situation as between Colombia and the United States, I should like to recommend a book of which I am now carrying a presentation copy to the President of my country, Señor José V. Concha. The book is called 'America and the Canal Title.' It was written by Dr. Joseph C. Freehof, statistician of the public service commission of New York city. Mr. Freehof, though a Progressive and former supporter of Mr. Roosevelt, on going into the widely scattered documents essential to an understanding of the canal question, became so firmly convinced of the justice of Colombia's position that he halted his original book to devote a separate volume to the matter of the title to the canal lands. This book gathers together a mass of authenticated data which is not easily accessible to the ordinary reader in its original form, and I believe it can do much to clarify United States opinion at the present moment."

That minor points of friction in the contact of the two nationalities need to be removed is shown, Señor Escobar feels, by the fact that on the United States steamers now serving Colombian ports the South American passengers are allowed to feel that they are treated as inferior to the English-speaking passengers. "These ships are doing a good business by carrying our people and goods," he says, "yet while the ship's officers show every attention to the English-speaking tourists, most of whom debark at Jamaica on the trip south, they have little or nothing to say to us South Americans, and on the matter of table accommodations and service the South Americans are at a distinct disadvantage. If the United States really wishes better relations with South America, even such things as this should be attended to."

EMBASSY DINNER HONORS DR. NAON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The United States ambassador, Mr. Stimson, recently gave a dinner in honor of Dr. Romulo S. Naón, the Argentine ambassador to the United States. The invited guests included the president of the Argentine Senate, Sr. Villanueva; the minister of foreign relations, Sr. Muratore; the minister of the treasury, Sr. Olivier; the Chilean minister, Sr. Figueroa Larrain; the minister from Uruguay, Sr. Muñoz; the minister from Brazil, Sr. Souza Dantas; the minister from Paraguay, Sr. Saguier; the chargé d'affaires of the Peruvian legation, Sr. Elías Bonnemaison; the Argentine minister to Spain, Sr. Avellaneda; the president of the Bank of the Nation, Sr. Iriondo; the sub-secretary of foreign relations, Sr. Cantito, and a number of other persons distinguished in political and social circles.

GUATEMALA CATTLE INDUSTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GUATEMALA, Guatemala — As a means of building up the quality of cattle and other live stock in Guatemala and to assist in the development and preservation of thoroughbred herds, the government has arranged for a system of registration, which will be under the direction of the department of public works.

PHOSPHORUS FOUND IN RIO BAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Workmen digging in the bay of Guanabara, at this port, recently brought up a quantity of pure phosphorus. It is supposed that they have tapped a deposit of considerable value. The government was advised of the discovery and it has ordered an investigation of the deposit.

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NEW TREASURY STATEMENT IS CALLED WRONG

Said Not to Give True Condition of Government Finances — H. S. Chase Objects to Way of Finding "Net Balance"

In the Jan. 14 issue of The Christian Science Monitor William P. Malburn, of the United States treasury department commented on an editorial entitled "United States Treasury Balances" which appeared in the Monitor on Jan. 6, and which was based on an article by Harvey S. Chase, in the Annalist of Dec. 20, 1915. Mr. Malburn upheld the new form of the treasury statement. In reply, Mr. Chase writes:

"Mr. Malburn says that the present form of treasury statement is a better form than the previous statement of the treasury. I agree with Mr. Malburn that it is a better form for the purpose of showing the balance in the United States treasury much greater than it actually is; for this purpose the present form of statement, which was instituted Oct. 1, 1915, may be considered better, but not from any other viewpoint.

"The facts of the matter are that the available balance in the United States treasury today is in deficiency, that is to say, if the liabilities against the cash and assets of the treasury are set up as they always have been set up heretofore and as they should be set up now, to tell the truth, there would be an excess of obligations over the cash and assets actually in hand of more than $6,000,000. The present form of statement, which is supported by Mr. Malburn; disguises this actual state of affairs and makes it appear that there is an available balance in the treasury of more than $100,000,000. It is to this manipulation of the amount of the treasury balance to which my article in the Annalist seriously objected and to which all business men and accountants in the country, who have given careful attention to the matter, also seriously object.

"Mr. Malburn says 'the new statement is made on an entirely different basis from the old one,' and this is exactly what we object to. It is not proper, nor right, that the secretary of the treasury should have the power to change the form of statement of the United States treasury so that it will be upon 'an entirely different basis from the old one.' The old one is the basis which has been in use in the United States government through administration after administration, Republican and Democratic alike, and it purported to tell the facts in regard to the available balance in the treasury at all times. While it is true that modifications were made in the form of the statement under my supervision when I was acting as expert in the treasury department in 1913, these modifications were for the purpose of correcting relatively minor errors in the statements previously made and not for the purpose of setting forth the balance 'on an entirely different basis' as the statement supported by Mr. Malburn now does.

"On Sept. 30, 1915, the 'Daily Statement of the United States Treasury,' which is published by the treasury department every day, exhibited a net balance in the general fund of $40,808,894.97. On Oct. 1, 1915, the next day, the daily statement exhibited a net balance in the general fund of $128,063,545.23, an increase over the day before of $87,164,650.26. This is an extraordinary increase in the alleged net balance. Is it correct or not?

"On Dec. 7, 1915, the President of the United States in his address to Congress said 'the available balance in the treasury' at the close of business on June 30, 1915—the beginning of the current fiscal year—amounted to $104,170,105.78. The President took these figures, evidently from the secretary of the treasury, who, on Nov. 26, made the same statement concerning the June 30 balance.

"If we look at the 'Daily Statement of the Treasury,' published as of June 30, 1915, we find the 'net balance' given as $82,025,716.03. If we look at the secretary of the treasury's 'Annual Report on the State of the Finances,' just submitted to Congress, we find the "working balance in the treasury offices' on June 30, 1915, given as $23,326,208.32. If we examine the daily statement of July 1, 1913, we shall see that it differs in form somewhat from that of 1915. If we figure the balance of June 30, 1915, in accordance with the form of July 1, 1913, we would state that the treasury balance 'free and available' on June 30, 1915, amounted to $45,650,130.66.

"If, now, we figure the balance of June 30, 1915, in accordance with the new method established by the secretary on Oct. 1, 1915, we would find that the balance of June 30—if the latter method is correct—should have been stated as $156,234,719.49.

"Here we have, then, five different statements of the 'available balance' in the United States treasury at the close of business June 30, 1915, viz: The President's statement, $104,170,105.78; the secretary's 'daily statement,' $82,025,716.03; the secretary's previous daily statement form, $45,650,130.66; the secretary's statement of the 'working balance in treasury offices,' $23,326,208.32, and the secretary's statement in the new form (first issued on Oct. 1, 1915), $156,234,719.49—all applying to the same date, namely, the beginning of the current fiscal year on July 1, 1915. Out of these five different versions of the 'available balance,' each one stated to be correct by the secretary of the treasury at different times, but all applying to the same date, the question naturally arises why did the President, or rather why did the secretary select the one which he did select, namely $104,170,105.78?

"On Oct. 1, 1915, there appeared momentous changes in the daily statement, one of which was the enormous increase of the stated 'net balance' from one day to the next, amounting to $87,000,000. In the daily statement of October 1 there is an 'announcement' which purports to explain the increase, or inflation, of this balance. The 'announcement' states in its fourth paragraph: 'As the net balance should represent the funds in the treasury available for paying the current obligations of the government, the amount placed on the books to the credit of disbursing officers should be included therein.'

"This is an inadequate and an inaccurate statement. A 'net balance' necessarily means a free balance after all obligations have been provided for. A 'net balance' cannot contain 'funds available for paying current obligations,' as stated in the 'announcement.' A net balance can contain only funds free and on top of all current obligations. The problem is simple. The elements which should be considered are three: First, the actual cash and assets; second, the liabilities against this cash and assets; third, the balance of free cash and assets remaining, the 'net balance.'

"The inaccuracy of the quoted statement is made evident by its application to an item always heretofore carried as a liability of the general fund, namely, 'balances to the credit of the disbursing officers,' which amounted on Oct. 1, 1915, to $61,089,225.97. This liability was struck out of the list of liabilities on that date and thereby the alleged 'net balance' was increased by the same sum. The 'announcement' attempts to explain this extraordinary transaction by saying that these balances to the credit of disbursing officers are moneys really in the treasury of the United States—in the hands, or rather to the credit of fiscal officers of the government—which, therefore, should be considered a part of the available balance in the treasury. This explanation misses the point entirely. The reason why these disbursing officers' balances have always heretofore been considered liabilities is this: These funds are credited to disbursing officers for the purpose of providing the latter with means of promptly meeting outstanding claims against the government. These claims for salaries, supplies, contracts, etc., approximate in amount the moneys adavnced to the disbursing officers for the purpose of paying them. These total claims are larger, if anything, than the amounts advanced to meet them, and, therefore, they are actual liabilities and cannot be wiped out as obligations against cash by a stroke of the blue pencil. These claims are represented approximately by the 'disbursing officers' balances,' and were correctly shown as over $60,000,000 prior to Oct. 1, 1915.

"These liabilities must be provided for before there can be any free or net balance in the treasury. This fact is incontrovertible. There has been no question about it since the beginning of the government down to Oct. 1, 1915, and there is really no question now. The secretary of the treasury has allowed a serious mistake to be incorporated in the daily statements since Sept. 30, 1915. This mistake should be promptly rectified and the so-called 'net balance' should be reduced by the amount of outstanding discusring-officers balances ($61,089,225.97 on October 1).

"There is also another item, amounting to $23,096,089.50, which was struck out of the liabilities on the Oct. 1 daily statement, namely, 'National Bank Notes: Redemption Fund,' In the treasury's explanation of this action in its 'announcement,' it is said that the law requires the amount of this fund to be set forth as a part of the 'public debt bearing no interest.' This fact was known and was fully discussed in June, 1913, when the daily statement was in process of improvement, and at that time it was decided by the treasury officials that this amount should be included as one of the liabilities against the general cash. The facts are that the cash represented by this amount has actually been received into the treasury and is included in its statement of cash in hand on that date. This cash must be diminished from day to day by the redemption of retired bank notes. This liability is actual and continuous. There would be not the slightest question about it if the 'law' had not stated what is quoted above. The law, however, says not only what has been quoted above, but also says that the money received from the banks for redemption of notes 'shall be included as a part of the miscellaneous treasury receipts, and that the notes 'shall be redeemed out of the general cash.' If this redemption out of the general cash does not imply that the full amount of the obligation is a liability against the general cash, then words have lost their meaning.

"The conclusion of the whole matter is this: It is evident that an attempt has been made to give a new and most unhappy interpretation to the term 'net balance'. Heretofore a net balance was in reality a balance of cash assets above and beyond current liabilities. Now it is stated by the treasury (on Oct. 1) to be 'a balance available to pay treasury warrants, disbursing officers' checks and matured public debt obligations.'

"What is the use of a 'net balance' with such obligations against it, particularly when the total of these obligations is not stated? What can such an inflated balance be but misleading when any other period of financial history is compared with it? What advantage can there be in a so-called 'net balance' which would really be reduced to nothing, or less than nothing, if the actual obligations against it were stated, as they should be stated, and as they have been stated heretofore?"

RUSKIN'S WORK SEEN AS STRONG SOCIAL FACTOR

Henry G. Wells, President of Massachusetts Senate, Sees Essayist-Critic-Economist as a Representative of His Era

That John Ruskin's writings mirror social conditions of the period in which he worked was maintained by President Henry G. Wells of the Massachusetts Senate, who addressed the Boston Ruskin Club last night in the lecture hall of the Boston public library, at a meeting in observance of the Ruskin anniversary.

President Wells said:

"The history of events has often been likened to a pendulum—swinging first one way and then another. The tide of unrest and reform swung over to its limit at the time of the French revolution and then came the reaction and back the tide swung to extreme conservatism in England and the dictatorship of Napoleon in France.

"About 1830 the pendulum again is swinging and a new era of reform sets in, lasting until 1850 or thereabouts. This period was marked by the great reform bill, the Chartist movement, the poor relief laws and the repeal of the obnoxious corn laws. Ruskin was a product of this period, but refused to stop when the pendulum stopped. He insisted on trying to push the pendulum a little further in the direction he was then traveling. He turned from his discussions on the philosophy of art, concerning which he is perhaps better known, to the propogation of social ideas, ideas which permeated the thought of the third quarter of the nineteenth century and have left no inconsiderable imprint upon thinking people of the twentieth century.

"In the world of art he sought truth in a materialistic age, criticizing, when necessary, the conventional doctrines of the times. So in his later life, as he turned from the world of art to the broader social life of the day and gave himself to economic and moral questions, there, too, he sought truth and justice and pointed out the real beauty in both.

"The underlying cause for this change in his sphere of activity undoubtedly lay in his devotion to the elemental and fundamental in life which inevitably led him from the more aesthetic to the more practical themes. From art he was led to the environment of art. There could be no good art until the social order was changed.

"In spite of his dogmatism, of his absolute faith in his own infallibility, his sincerity was unquestioned. His deep yearning was never better exemplified than in his monthly letters to workingmen, colloquial and without form from one who was a master of impassioned prose.

"His obvious sincerity together with his extreme zealousness led him at unguarded moments into intemperate utterances. Occasionally he lost his balance a trifle. His optimism became blunted. The world seemed to be slipping into a disregard of things he deemed necessary. All of which only accentuated his intense moral earnestness which coupled with high literary art leaves an imprint today upon art, literature and social welfare.

"Ruskin sought for justice not charity, truth not false ideals. His mistake lay in attempting to secure these things by doing away with materialism. Utilitarianism had no place in his world. He tried to change the entire social order instead of using it to accomplish his ends, to uproot society instead of remold it—to stem the time of progress instead of guide it.

"In so far as he attempted to show that any social system must depend on other than selfish considerations for its success, he was striving for the reasonable. In so far as he attempted to tear down and cut away extensive parts of the social order because of the evils in them rather than cure the evils and use the revivified parts as agencies for moral good, he would seem to be attempting the unreasonable and impossible.

"Ruskin, today, can best teach us not the evil of material things but the spiritual value of material things. He was called a sentimentalist but he was in reality a great humanitarian, for in spite of his mistakes there were great underlying truths in his teachings.

"What does this prophet of the third quarter of the nineteenth century bring to the first quarter of the twentieth century? Today the utilitarian and materialistic elements which he could not uproot are intensified. The growth of business corporations, the wonderful industrial expansion, the concentration of capital today are beyond his wildest predictions. There are many who today would tear these great forces to pieces rather than utilize them for the common good. Many regard them as largely evil instead of agencies which may guide and inspire to lofty ideals."

Extemporaneous discussion of a few of the problems of today in the light of President Wells' comment closed the program.

NEW SCHOOL OPINION DIFFERS

Somerville residents are divided over the question of the character of the new high school building, for the erection of which steps are being taken. Some want a general high school while others want a vocational school. The subcommittee of the school committee has voted in favor of a general school at West Somerville. Members of the school committee and board of aldermen are said to be also divided on the question as well as the various civic organizations.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

and Chaulnes, our artillery cannonaded a train.

In the Argonne we exploded a small mine at St. Hubert and three mines at Vauquois.

Over the rest of the front the night was calm.

The following was issued last evening:

Four Austrian torpedo boats encountered last Sunday an English cruiser and one French torpedo boat protecting the evacuation of the Serbian army from the Adriatic coast. The Austrians took refuge in Cattaro. A hostile submarine endeavored to torpedo two allied vessels yesterday off Durazzo, but the torpedoes went wild. The submarines disappeared.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Wednesday—An official statement issued by the Russian war office last night says:

The Germans fired large caliber guns in the Riga region, to which our artillery replied effectively. In the Dvinsk region the artillery activity has been rather less animated than usual. Between the Medmoussi and Demmen lakes a strong party of German scouts tried to approach to our trenches, but were driven away by a fusillade.

On the Galician front in the middle Stripa region there have been a series of skirmishes between scouts. In the region of Uscieczko the Austrians attempted to advance from the river crossing, but were repulsed by our fire.

On the Black sea our ships successfully bombarded the Turkish positions in the coast region. On the Anatolian coast our torpedo boats had a duel with a Turkish coast battery and were also attacked by a Turkish submarine, but sustained no damage. A squadron of our hydro-aeroplanes attacked with bombs a big steamship anchored at Sunguldaik.

On the Caucasus front engagements continue to our advantage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy—An official communiqué states Italian artillery effectively shelled the main road of communications near Illian and stations at Caldonazzo and San Pietro. Austrian aircraft bombed Borgo and Castel Telvana with slight damage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Wednesday—An official statement issued by Austro-Hungarian army headquarters says:

Russian theater—Favored by clearer weather there was vigorous artillery activity along the entire northeast front yesterday. Northwest of Tarnopol the Russians last night repeatedly attacked one of our advanced infantry vantage points which they temporarily succeeded in penetrating but from which they were ejected after a short time.

On the Italian and southeastern fronts there is nothing of importance to report.

ENGINEERS HEAR PLANS FOR THEIR RESERVE CORPS

Governor McCall, Col. W. E. Craighill, U. S. A., William Barclay Parsons of New York, John R. Freeman of a recent Panama commission and Dr. John A. Brashear of Pittsburgh were the speakers at the seventh annual dinner at the City Club last night of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. Some 500 engineers, members of the three societies, were present. Charles L. Edgar presided as toastmaster.

Governor McCall said: "In our present government we have been appointing commissions and making laws until today we have 167 different commissions and departments in the commonwealth. I believe we should have engineers to find out where these departments and commissions overlap in their work and expenses and eliminate all that great expense to the state. There are commercial engineers who are attacking the problems of markets as you attack mountains, and I believe there is a wide field along those social and economic lines for you engineers to benefit the government and humanity."

Colonel Craighill spoke of the plan of the war department to form a reserve corps of engineers.

Mr. Freeman said that the interruption to navigation will soon be over at the canal and that there will be little trouble from slides in the future.

Dr. Brashear, former president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers of Pittsburgh, gave a humorous illustrated talk on astronomy. Calvin W. Rice, secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, praised the members of the engineering societies of the country in their support of the engineers' reserve plan.

In pursuance of a request by President Wilson a committee of engineers is to meet in New York next week to appoint a representative in each state in the Union who will organize an inventory of the state industries.

LUMBER TRADE CLUB MEETS

The annual dinner of the Lumber Trade Club of Boston was held at the Quincy House last night. President D. A. Lucey presided. These officers were elected: D. A. Lucey, president; M. E. Philbrick, vice-president; J. L. Barney, secretary and treasurer; J. E. Dowes, George Toucey and Herbert F. Kelley, executive committee.

MAYOR BELIEVES HE HAS SOLVED STREET PROBLEM

Consent of Legislature and City Council to His Plans Would Place About $1,150,000 for Use on Thoroughfares Yearly

In his annual message to the city council Mayor Curley told the members that he was presenting to the Legislature a bill permitting the city of Boston to collect 50 cents additional on every $1000 of property assessed as taxable, the $750,000 so collected to be devoted entirely to the work of rebuilding and repaving the streets of this city.

Mayor Curley, at a meeting he attended with the city councilmen just before his departure for the southland, recounted the differences the city's executive and legislative departments had had last year over the problem of street work and how the mayor's plan to borrow $500,000 had been vetoed by the councilmen. He asked for cooperation this year from the council and promised at the same time to meet the council half way where they were divided in opinions as to the proper course to take in any municipal problem. The mayor told the councilmen that he believed they could better solve their own disputed ideas at a conference table than in public statement and debate.

Some time before he prepared to leave for New Orleans and Cuba the mayor, in casual conversation, said that this $750,000 it is possible to raise provided the state Legislature permits its being levied and council approves of the plan, is not all the money the city can have as available for street rebuilding and repaving. He said that certain changes which could be made in the department of public works and certain other economies he was planning would make about $250,000 additional available for this work. This amount, with the annual $300,000 odd which is devoted to street work under present conditions, would make available for street work each year from $1,150,000 to $1,200,000.

The mayor estimated that of the sort of paving the city would wish to lay—grouted granite block with cement joints upon a concrete base, wood block or bitulithic—20 miles a year of city streets could be rebuilt and repaved each year. He said this course could be continued for at least a decade and that by that time Boston would have become one of the best paved cities in the United States and that without greatly added burden. He declared the city could well afford to bear this additional tax levy. He pointed out that Boston had the lowest tax rate but one of any Massachusetts city, that exception being the city of Beverly.

The chief executive said he had held several consultations with Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, and that the commissioner was in entire accord with him in these plans and was helping him complete all the necessary plans by which the department could be made fully effective for this work. In his conversation regarding the streets, the mayor said he regarded the solution of this problem as the single largest and most important work facing the final two years of his administration. He said he had been making a long and thorough study of the problem and that he had availed himself of the results of the work of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the board of street commissioners and the city planning board. He had also done individual research work on the problem and the opinions he gives now and the manner he believes best for their solution is the result.

Under the direction of the governing board of the Under Forty Division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce a comprehensive study was made in 1914 of the street traffic in the city of Boston and a report made and printed in book form has been of the greatest help to Mayor Curley, the street and public works commissioners and the board of street commissioners.

The report recommended finally for the wholesale district the adoption of better traffic methods, improvement of conditions at the railway terminals and steamship terminals, the removal of general express offices to less occupied streets and changes in street construction and arrangement. For the retail district the adoption of better traffic methods and changes in street construction and arrangement were recommended, the reduction of the number of cars in Washington street, widening certain sidewalks, and additional traffic policing in the wholesale and retail districts.

The board of street commissioners consisting of John H. Dunn, chairman, Frank A. Goodwin and Francis J. Brennan plan to leave Boston for New York this afternoon where they propose to make a study of traffic conditions as controlled and regulated by mechanical signalling devices.

Special attention will be given to the handling of traffic in Broadway and other congested districts. The semaphore in use there will also be studied with a view of giving it a tryout in Boston should its workings prove more efficient in traffic signalling than the one which came to an untimely end at the corner of Tremont and Winter streets. They expect to be absent on this mission three or four days.

Collector John J. Curley, Chief Clerk Edward T. Kelley and Clerks Joseph G. O'Malley and Joseph P. Dempsey of the assessing department left Boston yesterday for a visit to New York and Pittsburgh. They intend to investigate the assessing systems of these two cities in connection with the new block system that is to be tried out in Boston this year. The Boston assessing squads take the street on April 1, so that outside inquiry as to the methods of assessing and arriving at valuations must be made without delay.

PEACE CITY PLANNER ISSUES A PROTEST

Letters have recently been received in Boston from Hendrick C. Andersen who is now in Rome, protesting against the use of his original plans and ideas for an International Center of Communication, by a committee which is booming the building of a model city along the South Shore, as a method of celebrating in 1920 the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Mr. Andersen says: "They talk of bringing the question of an International Center of Communication before Congress, of interesting foreign nations in this question and of asking their assistance by contribtuions to the realization of the plan, while the only argument the association had for doing this was really taken word for word out of my own prospectus and utilizing the studies I have been making for the last 12 years assisted by some 40 architects, to boom some desolated property south of Boston."

In a second letter Mr. Andersen writes: "It is not quite fair to me and to my work for the committee to utilize my ideals without even so much as mentioning the name of the person who evolved them. International centers are not conceived and planned in a few weeks. I should be most happy to aid the tercentenary commission in the construction of a model city, but should not care for them to adopt my ideas without even consulting me."

ROANOKE ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Roanoke Association held its annual meeting at the American House yesterday. Among the speakers were Representative Fred W. Cross of Athol, Past President Major Emery and Representative John M. Osborne of Marblehead. These officers were elected: President, B. H. Blodgett; vice-president, Charles Tenney; secretary, Alfred H. Knowles, department commander of the state G. A. R., and quartermaster, Thomas Swasey.

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From Boston and New York Feb. 29.

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Real Estate Market, Shipping, Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Mary J. Williams, Ruth F. Williams and Allison Williams have sold their estate on Farm street, Dover, to Eleanor S. Brainerd. The estate comprises 18 acres with a house and barn. The purchaser has plans for an all-the-year-round house and is to commence building at once.

Final papers have passed in the sale of a farm property on Springdale avenue, Dover, comprising 30 acres of land, large barn and outbuildings, from Rose Cronin to Susan G. Draper. The purchaser contemplates making improvements at once. Both parcels were sold by Walter Channing, Jr., of Boston.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

Sale is reported of the frame dwelling No. 19 Paxton street, near Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, taxed in the name of Annie McCollum for $6200. Of this amount $1000 applies on 3240 square feet of land. Jack Goldberg is the buyer.

The frame dwelling and lot of land at 19 Rosedale street near Washington street Dorchester, assessed for $5800, has been sold. There is a land area of 5097 square feet that carries $1800 of that amount. Carl W. Moffit is the buyer from Mary E. Brewer.

SOUTH END AND SOUTH BOSTON

Blanche N. Smith sold to Harold C. Yeaton the four-story and basement brick dwelling, numbered 46 Upton street, South End; assessed for $8100 and the 1540 square feet of land carries $3600 of that amount.

Title to an improved property on Winfield street, between East Seventh and Eighth streets, has been sold by Henry Howard et al., trustees. It carries an assessment of $4800, including $800 on the 1800 square feet of land. Andrew Zuromskis is the buyer.

NEW APARTMENTS FOR BACK BAY

Plans have all been completed and work commenced at the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Charlesgate West, on the construction of a modern apartment hotel. The owners and builders are Joseph Rudnick and John Snider, trustees, of the Charlesgate Trust. Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore are the architects. The structure is to be seven stories high with limestone front and dormer roof of green Spanish tile. The location insures views of the Charles river basin. The estimated cost above the ground is said to exceed $500,000, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy early in October.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Huntington ave., 258, ward 7; Huntington Investing Co., R. Thomas Short; brick postoffice.
Washington st., 156-160, ward 19; H. Rotman, S. S. Elsenberg; brick stores.
Clematis st., 12-14, ward 20; Geo. N. Douse; frame dwellings.
Center st., 339-343-347, ward 20; Geo. N. Douse; frame dwellings.
Cameron st., 42, ward 17; Wm. Duff & Son, Wm. H. Bessrick; frame dwellings.
Archdale rd., 37-41-47-59, ward 22; Richard Duffie, Harold R. Duffie; frame dwellings.
Charles st., 333-345, ward 5; Charlesbank Homes; alter stores and tenements.
Cambridge st., 125, ward 4; Estabrook Coal Co.; alter storage.
Milk st., 200-202, ward 5; Francis C. Welch, tr., H. C. Lincoln; alter light mfg.
Batterymarch st., 42-48 and 75 Broad st., ward 5; Eliz. B. McQuarrie; alter stores and offices.
Devonshire st., 280-282, ward 5; Chas. P. Upton, L. M. Lawrence; alter stores and offices.
Ashburton pl., 15, ward 5; Boston Baptist Social Union; alter halls and offices.
State st., 105-109, ward 5; R. M. Bradley et als.; mercantile.

MR. TILLMAN TO PUSH THE ARMOR PLATE MEASURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for early passage in the Senate of the government armor plate factory bill was the answer today to the threat made by Senator Penrose that the armor plate manufacturers will boost prices to the government $200 a ton.

Senator Tillman, chairman of the naval committee, gave notice he would call up the bill in the Senate Monday, make it "unfinished business," and press its immediate passage.

"I am absolutely certain the bill will pass; that is my answer to the steel barons' bluff," said Tillman. "There are enough Republicans who have promised to support it, with the Democrats, to insure its passage."

Tillman also declared he was considering whether action should be taken regarding the price increase that manufacturers threaten.

WOULD RENEW COAL SCALE FOR TWO YEARS

MOBILE, Ala.—Coal operators in conference here with union miners over the new wage scale today proposed informally that the present scale be renewed for two years, at least. The operators argue that because of the uncertainty of present "good times," they cannot afford to agree to a wage scale for longer than that.

MR. MAGENIS MAY REMAIN

Governor McCall will investigate an unofficial report that James B. Magenis, who resigned months ago from the Boston finance commission, has indicated a willingness to withdraw his resignation. The report came to the Governor indirectly when he was considering the question of whether or not he must find a new commissioner to fill Mr. Magenis' place. Mr. Magenis was appointed to hold office until 1918

WESTERN RATE CHARGE UP IN BRANDEIS CASE

(Continued from page one)

duct in one of the greatest cases of this age.

2. In open court hearing, while acting as special counsel for the commissison, he committed himself to a proposition that 7 per cent profit above expenses was inadequate and niggardly.

On the final argument on April 27, 1914, he said, Mr. Brandeis asked him to open the argument for the public, as desired by the commission, and that he (Mr. Brandeis) would close, after the many attorneys representing special commodities had appeared. Mr. Thorne said he told Mr. Brandeis he preferred to speak after the others, because he thought he might have to work independently for the public, as he suspected that Mr. Brandeis would make concessions that revenues were inadequate to certain commodities. He talked with Mr. Brandeis and arranged to follow the other speakers. He was not surprised to learn that Mr. Brandeis thought rates inadequate in central classification territory—Michigan, Ohio and Indiana—but was certain that Mr. Brandeis opposed the 5 per cent increase asked on through business.

Mr. Brandeis' first sentence in his argument, he read the record, announced his conclusion that rates in "official classification territory" were insufficient to the prosperity of the roads.

"I was simply dumfounded when I heard this," said Mr. Thorne. "At the conclusion of this great contest, involving 5 per cent interest on $50,000,000, the most important case ever tried between private parties after all other counsel for the public had concluded—this special counsel for the public, in the final argument, conceded the very point at issue."

In March, 1913, he said, he was on the stand three and one half days at the opening of the 5 per cent rate case, at the end of which time Mr. Brandeis, who had examined him, complimented him on his testimony on behalf of the shippers.

In the 1910 case Mr. Brandeis, he said, confined his argument, not to whether revenues were adequate but how additional revenues should be raised, proposing saving millions by careful management.

In 1913, however, he said, Mr. Brandeis abandoned this theory and advised the roads to save by quitting certain free services, but offered little evidence as to what was a fair rate of return.

Instead of devoting his argument to the question of whether the revenues were adequate, which was the question at issue, Mr. Thorne said, Mr. Brandeis offered almost no evidence to support his conclusions but discussed how the roads could increase the revenue.

Questions put to Mr. Thorne by the senators indicated that the Democrats were defending Mr. Brandeis, especially Senators Walsh and Fletcher. As to this witness Senator Cummins' questions indicated sympathy with Mr. Thorne since they are personal friends and from the same state. Senator Cummins appears to be open to conviction either way. Senators Clarke and Chilton had almost nothing to say during the morning.

At 12:45 o'clock the committee recessed to 8 o'clock tonight to meet in a larger room in the Senate office building to accommodate the large number desiring to attend.

Mr. Thorne will continue his testimony tonight and will endeavor, he said privately, to show that Mr. Brandeis had yielded a debatable case without giving due opportunity for statement of the side of the case he was supposed to represent.

Others ready to speak are J. N. Teale of Portland, Ore.; Lieutenant Governor Eshleman of California, formerly of the state railway commission, and Clarence W. Barron, editor of the Boston News Bureau. George W. Anderson, United States district attorney at Boston, formerly of the Massachusetts public service commission, is here and ready to testify if invited.

The Senate judiciary committee room in the Capitol today was well filled at 10 o'clock this morning for the public hearing. It is probably the first time a public hearing has been held in a matter of this kind, invariably, heretofore, the consideration of nominations having been considered by the senators in secret.

A. L. Filene of Boston filed a statement with the committee. S. W. Winslow, president of United Shoe Machinery Company, telegraphed a request that he be heard Thursday instead of today.

Senator Clark moved that the hearings be held before the full committee instead of before the sub-committee consisting of Senators Chilton, Walsh, Fletcher, Clarke and Cummins, but the motion was lost and the hearing proceeded.

EMPLOYMENT MEN DINE

The Employment Managers' Association and the Employment Problem Association held a dinner at the Lenox hotel last night. E. M. Hopkins of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company spoke on "The Employment Manager"; Miss Mabel G. Curtis of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union on "Employment Bureau Problems"; Philip S. Reilley of the Dennison Company on "Job Analysis," and Miss E. M. Sands of the Royal Typewriter Company on "The Stenographer."

WOOL MEN DINE

Members of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers gathered today for their regular meeting and luncheon at Youngs Hotel. John P. Wood of Philadelphia presided.

SHIPPING NEWS

The British steamer Inverclyde, Captain Adock, came in today from Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Port Natal, by way of the Cape of Good Hope route. Abroad was a heavy cargo of oriental products for this port and New York, including rubber, tin, bamboo and silks.

Other arrivals were the British steamer Ribston, Captain Ellis, from Huelva, and the British steamer Glenmount, from Cienfuegos. The Ribston brought iron pyrites, which will eventually be discharged at Commonwealth pier, and the Glenmount had about 3000 tons of sugar for the South Boston refinery wharf. The Sangstad, arriving here last Friday, took the sugar berth Tuesday and the Berwind, which came in Sunday, will follow the Sangstad, so that the Glenmount will probably wait several days before docking.

Four steam trawlers of the Bay State fleet reached the fish pier today, and two more which arrived Tuesday afternoon completed discharging fish today. One of that fleet is still at sea. Two are in the towing business. Prices were nearly normal excepting on hake and pollock, which remain high. Arrivals: steamer Swell 81,700 pounds, steamer Breaker, 101,000, steamer Spray 43,100, steamer Great 67,000, schooners Pontiac 79,700, Geroma 46,600, and Sylvania 45,000. The Crest also had 1000 soles, 1000 halibut, and the following cusk: Pontias 4000, Corona 8000, and Sylvania 6000. Wholesale dealers' prices: Haddock $4.25@5 per hundredweight, steak cod $11.50, market cod $4.75@5.75, pollock $5.50@6, large hake $8, small hake $6, and cusk $3.75.

No arrivals were reported at Gloucester bay today, and not boats put out.

To T wharf today, came the Flavilla with 5000 haddock, 800,000 cod, 100 pollock, 100 cusk, anud 1000 scrod.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Inverclyde (Br) Adock, Yokohama.
Str Ribston (Br) Ellis, Huelva.
Str Walter D Noyes, Balano, Newport News.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Gloucester, Hatch, Norfolk.
Tug Chas P Greenough, Smith, twg bgs Annie and Irene.
Tug Chas W Parker Jr, Nalty, twg bgs Ivie, Norfolk, and Providence.
Tug International, McGoldrick, Philadelphia twg bgs Barry, Preston, and Tabor.
Tug Nottingham, Quinn, New York, with bgs L & W B C C Nos 5, 8 and 7.
Tug Waltham, Hammond, Fall River, Mass.

Cleared

Str Limon, Terfry, Havana and Port Limon.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Gilgai, Australian ports via Boston; Mime, St John, N B; Iroquois, Porto Cabello and Turks Island; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston, S C; El Cid, Galveston; Ogeechee, Freeport; Nicholas Cuneo, Sagua; Sarnia, Lisbon; Evelyn, Philadelphia; Mandeville, Black River; Lord Dufferin, Hull; Starkad, St Vincent, C V; Canadian, Barbados, &c.

OPPOSE MEASURE FOR BREAKWATER OFF GLOUCESTER

The question of whether or not the Rockport Granite Company is to be permitted to extend its breakwater that it now maintains off Hodgkins cove, Gloucester, reached the executive council today at a hearing held for the purpose of listening to objections to the proposed construction.

A license for the new construction desired by the company, issued by the harbo and land commission, is now before the council for its approval.

Former Congressman Butler Ames of Lowell, who owns property on the cove, and Andrew Marshall were present to urge the council not to approve the license on the ground that further extension of the breakwater will prove a detriment to the property in that locality now used for summer purposes and isn't a "square deal" to the property owners affected.

William G. Clark of Gloucester appeared for the company and asked for a continuance, which was granted to next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ALEPPO TEMPLE MEETS MAY 5

Members of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, meet in Mechanics building, Huntington avenue, on May 5 for their regular session. A business meeting follows a concert and a ceremonial program starts at 7 p. m.

FRANK H. CHASE TO SPEAK

By a change made in the program Frank H. Chase will lecture at the public library next Sunday afternoon instead of William H. Lewis. Mr. Chase's topic will be "The Architecture of the California Exposition."

PLAN TO RESTRICT HIGHWAY BOARD'S POWER IS OPPOSED

A bill to restrict the authority of the highway commission to suspend or revoke the operating licenses of drivers of motor vehicles who are convicted of serious offenses was considered by the legislative roads and bridges committee today and provoked opposition from all but one of the automobile associations.

As drafted the bill would take away absolutely the right of the commission to suspend or revoke the license of a driver, and would permit the suspension or revocation of a registration certificate only after 48 hours' notice and a hearing.

Wlliam O. Thibodeau, attorney for the Automobile Legal Association, supported the bill, but offered an amendment providing that any license or certificate may be revoked or suspended after the stated number of hours' notice and a hearing. He advocated it in the interest of fair play to operators. John H. Wing of Melrose also favored the bill.

Chairman Sohier of the highway commission opposed the change, pointing out that more than 7200 cases were before the courts of the state last year, and it would be absolutely impossible for the commission to give the required notice and hearing in every one of these cases. As it is, any person who asks for a hearing gets it, but the experience of the commission has been that most of those whose licenses are suspended for a brief period are delighted to get off with so light a penalty.

Representatives of the Safe Roads Association, the Massachusetts Automobile Association, and the Highway Safety League, also went on record as opposed to the bill, and preferring the present system used by the highway commission in dealing with the matter.

George H. McPhetres, commissioner of streets in Lynn, urged the committee to add to the list of vehicles which are exempt from registration, any machine used by cities and town in street repair or construction. There was no opposition.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Wednesday:

Army Orders

First Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, M. R. C., now on temporary duty at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., and report in person to the commandant, Pacific branch, United States disciplinary barracks, for temporary duty. Capt. William H. Thearle, M. C., upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will report in person to the commanding officer, the presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. Capt. Henry A. Finch, corps of engineers, will proceed at once to Vicksburg, Miss., and report in person to Maj. John R. Slattery, corps of engineers, for temporary duty pertaining to flood conditions in the Mississippi valley, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. Col. Guy L. Edie, M. C., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to this city, will return to his proper station. Captain George F. Connolly, quartermaster corps (coast artillery corps), is assigned to the one hundred and sixtieth company to take effect upon his relief from duty in the quartermaster corps. Second Lieut. Henry B. Sayler, coast artillery corps, is relieved from assignment to the one hundred and sixty-sixth company, and will report to the commanding officer, coast defenses of Savannah.

The following officers will report at once by letter to the commanding general western department for assignment to duty pertaining to the annual inspection of the cavalry and field artillery troops, organized militia of Utah: Capt. James E. Shelley, cavalry; First Lieut. William F. Sharp field artillery, Maj. Geo. H. McManus, coast artillery corps (acting inspector general) assigned to duty as fort commander, Ft. Worden, Wash., to take effect March 5, upon his relief from duty in the inspector general's department. Maj. Alfred S. Morgan, coast artillery corps, relieved from duty as fort commander Ft. Worden, Wash., to take effect on or about March 5, and assigned to duty at Ft. Worden. Capt. George L. Hicks, jr., coast artillery corps, transferred from the one hundred and ninth to the one hundred and tenth company to take effect upon his arrival in the coast defenses of Narragansett bay, and will then join that company.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander O. C. Dowling, commissioned from Sept. 7, 1915. Lieut Commander J. C. Townsend, commissioned from Nov. 26, 1915. Lieut. (J. G.) C. M. Hall, detached Wheeling, Feb. 10 to Vermont March 10. A. Paymaster H. N. Hartley, to naval pay officers school, Washington, D. C. A. Paymaster F. C. Beck, detached Petrel, to Eagle.

Movements of Vessels

Sailed—Aylwin and Ericsson, from Key West for Guacanayabo Bay; G-3, New York navy yard for Bridgeport; Jupiter, Norfolk for Lambert Point; St. Louis, San Francisco for Tiburon; Saturn, San Francisco for San Diego.

Arrived—Drayton and Orion at Guantanamo; O'Brien and Wadsworth, at Guacanayabo Bay; Saratoga at Bremerton.

Government transportation will be available from Hampton Roads to Guantanamo about Feb. 23. The Celtic, now at the Boston yard, will leave about Feb. 20 for New York, and thence about the 29th for Guntanamo.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Baltic, for Liverpool	Feb. 9
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Feb. 13
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux	Feb. 12
Stampalia, for Genoa via Naples	Feb. 13
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Feb. 12
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Feb. 16
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Feb. 17
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Feb. 19
*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 19
Orduna, for Liverpool	Feb. 19
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Feb. 19
Espagne, for Bordeaux	Feb. 19
*NewAmsterdam, for Rotterdam	Feb. 22
*Finland, for Liverpool	Feb. 23
*New York, for Liverpool	Feb. 26
Tuscania, Liverpool-Glasgow	Feb. 26
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Feb. 26
*Noordam, for Rotterdam	Feb. 29
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 29

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports	Feb. 20

Sailings from Portland

Pomeranian, for Glasgow	Feb. 9
Sardinian, for Glasgow	Feb. 16

Sailings from St. John

Sicilian, for London	Feb. 9
Corsican, for Liverpool	Feb. 12
Scandinavian, for Liverpool	Feb. 19

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Finland, for New York	Feb. 9
New York, for New York	Feb. 12
Tuscania, for New York	Feb. 12
Cymric, for New York	Feb. 16
Pretorian, for St. John	Feb. 18
California, for New York	Feb. 19
Lapland, for New York	Feb. 19
Kroonland, for New York	Jan. 23
Philadelphia, for New York	Feb. 26
Saxonia, for New York	Feb. 26

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for St. John	Feb. 23

Sailings from Glasgow

Tuscania, for New York	Feb. 11
California, for New York)	Feb. 18
Carthaginian, for Portland	Feb. 19

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York	Feb. 12
Rotterdam, for New York	Feb. 19

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York	Feb. 23

Sailings from Copenhagen

Hellig Olav, for New York	Feb. 24

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON TODAY

Balto	Gothenburg, via Christiania	Dec. 25
Idaho	Hull, Eng	Jan. 20
Karema	Melbourne	Dec. —
Westheath	Australia	—
Eastern City	St. Nazane	Jan. 18
Inverclyde	Yokohama	Nov. 9
Ribston	Huelva	Jan. 24
Boyne	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Devonian	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Bay State	Liverpool	Jan. 29

THURSDAY, FEB. 10

Cretic	Naples	Jan. 27
Pruth	Sunderland	Jan. —

SATURDAY, FEB. 12

Rossano	Fowney	Jan. 28
Hepburn	Wellington, N. Z.	Dec. 21

SUNDAY, FEB. 13

Clan Chisholm	Calcutta via Cape Town	Jan. 11
Mexicano	Gothenburg	Jan. 27
Hebe	Grimsby	Jan. 27

TUESDAY, FEB. 15

Cambrian	London	Feb. 2
Aeon	Albany, Australia	Dec. 13

FRIDAY, FEB. 18

Merton Hall	Calcutta	Dec. 27
Bassano	Hull, Eng	Feb. 2

SATURDAY, FEB. 19

Franklyn	Glasgow	Feb. 5
Monadnock	London	Feb. 5
Clan Lamont	Calcutta via Dakar	Jan. 11

SUNDAY, FEB. 20

Canopic	Naples	Feb. 8

THURSDAY, FEB. 24

Etonian (Cunard)	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Sparta	Adelaide	Dec. 24

FRIDAY, FEB. 25

Port Hunter	Brisbane	Dec. 24
Edward Pierce	Buenos Aires	Jan. 26

MONDAY, FEB. 28

Clearway	Calcutta	Dec. 21

MONTH OF MARCH

Suruga	Sydney, N.S.W.	Nov. 13
City of Vienna	Calcutta	Jan. 11
Westmeath	Wellington, N. Z.	Jan. 18

LONG TEMPERANCE FUND IS PROPOSED

Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society is undertaking to raise a fund of at least $50,000, to be known as the John D. Long memorial fund, the income of which is to be used "in the general work, and especially in committing the young people of Massachusetts to total abstinence through moral, educational and religious agencies." Former Governor Long was for 25 years president of the society. Heading the list of those who have just issued an appeal for support of this fund are Governor Samuel W. McCall, and Senators Lodge and Weeks.

Col. Edward H. Haskell, president of the society, is head of the committee in charge of the fund. Charles E. Mann, 36 Bromfield street, is treasurer.

FIREARMS BILLS HAVE HEARING

The question of the manufacturing, sale and carrying of firearms occupied the greater part of the morning's hearing before the committee on legal affairs. In all there were five bills presented for further legislation on these questions, and they were practically all opposed by the two score members of various gun clubs who were present. The exceptions to the protests of the gun club men were the bills that sheriffs, deputies and constables be allowed to carry weapons in the performance of their duties.

SHOE MEN TO CONVENE

At the monthly dinner of the Massachusetts Retail Shoe Merchants Association at the Boston City Club last night it was announced that there will be a convention at Mechanics building in July in connection with the shoe and leather fair of all the New England retailers' associations. In March there will be a joint dinner of the association and the Massachusetts Retail Shoe Salesmen's Association.

COURT DECIDES IN FAVOR OF HATTERS

HARTFORD, Conn.—Accumulated interest of $30,000 on the attached savings bank deposits of the 180 defendants in the famous Danbury hatters' boycott litigation belongs to the defendants, according to a decision Tuesday by Judge E. S. Thomas of the United States district court. The plaintiffs, D. E. Loewe & & Co., had claimed all the interest accrued since the attachments were made 13 years ago. This sum, it is said will practically complete the amount needed to save the hatters' homes.

FOSS HEARING POSTPONED

At the request of former Governor Eugene N. Foss the hearing on his resolutions favoring national prohibition, scheduled for today before the legislative committee on federal relations, was postponed. Mr. Foss telephoned to the clerk of the committee that he had been called to New York on business and would like to be heard at another time. The committee will set a new hearing date, to be announced later.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

IN HISTORIC CONCORD
School Property For Sale
Situated in the classic environment of Concord, Mass., twenty miles from Boston. 45-room school building with all modern conveniences. Stable, tennis courts, ball field, fruit trees and 19 acres of high land sloping to the beautiful Concord River. An exceptional opportunity.
MEREDITH & GREW
15 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE YOUR HOME AT
WOODBOURNE
In Beautiful Forest Hills
Brick Cottages For Sale or To Rent. Latest Improvements. Easy Terms. One attractive 4-room suite, first floor, sleeping porch, steam heat; rent $30. Pleasant, sunny apartments, with sleeping porches and gardens; $30 to $38. New Steam-Heated Suites.
BOSTON DWELLING HOUSE CO.
208 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hills
Tel. Jam. 2144S

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894 Telephone Oxford 162
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE
Attractive sunny 9-room house with oak reception hall, open plumbing, fireplaces; one of the best locations in Roxbury. Address K 65, Monitor office.

RESIDENCE SITE—Attractive surroundings at Arlington, Mass.; about 100 x 100; will sell at reasonable price or erect dwelling to suit purchaser or tenant. W. F. FOWLER, Lynbrook, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Corner lot on Warren street near Dudley Terminal; 200 ft. front on Warren st.; contains about 22,000 sq. ft. J. W. WEBB, 14 Walnut ave., Roxbury.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Good location; 12 suites, brick, valued at $34,000; less than assessed value if taken at once. C. B. WATSON, 23 Beach st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—TENNESSEE
FOR SALE—Tracts of 700 and 288 acres, unimproved, all farm land, in parts somewhat rolling, a good soil, some large white oak saw timber, suitable for general farm purposes or colony; best of water, delightful climate, located 3½ miles from Tullahoma, a town of 4000 population, middle Tennessee. Dixie Highway, Chicago, Ill., to Jacksonville, Fla., passes through this land. The two tracts at $7000 or can be sold separate. HOMER K. HUSTON, First National Bank Bldg., Bloomington, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—ALABAMA
1000-ACRE Plantation, excellently located for colonization purposes or for private estate; land in best condition having always been worked by owner; 14 miles from Montgomery, Alabama; farm supplied with fine artesian water; splendid roads. C 22, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., N.Y.C.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK
FOR SALE—100-acre farm, Columbia Co., N. Y.; fully equipped, barns and other buildings; 8-room house, modern plumbing and furnace; reasonable. G 22, Monitor, 9 East 40th st., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA
FOR SALE—160 acres fine wheat land on N. Dak. border, 140 miles from Winnipeg, 7 miles R.R. sta.; well settled country; ready for plow; bargain. Address M 26, Monitor Office, Chicago.

FARMS—NEW YORK
RENSSELAER CO., N. Y.—For Sale—180 acres, 50 timber; 11-room house, hot and cold water, well, windmill, pond, ice house, blacksmith and carpenter shop; 3 large barns and outbuildings; all A1; owner unable to care for farm; price for quick sale, including tools, $6500. W. H. DODD, 509 State Bank Bldg., Troy, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOMS
THE BIRCHES
For Permanent or Week-end Guests
Large rooms, log fires, every privilege and comfort; excellent family table; beautifully located; open country, fine view; convenient trolley to Park St. A place where you will feel at home. Write 55 Eastbourne road, Newton Center, Mass., or tel. New. So. 1447-W.

VERNON ST., 46 Brookline—Large room with board in quiet refined neighborhood; price reasonable. Tel. Brookline 1037-W.

ROOMS TO LET
BACK BAY, 170 Huntington Ave. Suite 2—Private fam.; attractive rooms, steam heat; central loca; perm. or transient; refs.

BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Square and side rooms; brass beds; bathroom floor; very reasonable; telephone.

HEMENWAY ST., 39, Suite 11—Large heated room, h. w., very reasonable to refined young lady; willing to give kitchen privileges. Can be seen by appointment.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 202, Suite 4—Desirable sunny room for gentleman or business woman; reasonable rent.

LARGE sunny room, every convenience; references given and required. 285 Newbury st., Boston.

THE PILGRIM, 207 Huntington Ave.—Light, airy, beau. furn. rooms, with mod. conv.; cent. located; conv. for strangers; business men desired as permanent guests.

REAL ESTATE—INDIANAPOLIS
WE OFFER
6% First Mortgage Loans
based on 35 years' experience in handling INDIANAPOLIS REAL ESTATE FIRE INSURANCE, RENTALS
Correspondence Invited
Charles E. Holloway & Son, Inc.
108 Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Trinity Court
One Block from Copley Sq.
Most Conveniently Situated Apartment House in Boston and One of the Safest.
A FEW SUITES OF 2, 3 and 4 ROOMS
A First-Class Restaurant is Maintained in the Building
Apply to Superintendent or to
CABOT, CABOT & FORBES
60 State Street

1082-1086
Commonwealth Avenue
Monitor advertising has gotten us good tenants. A new building with every modern convenience. Perfect service. 12 minutes from Park St. Tell your friends. For further information call Brookline 6540.

APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 5500 Roxbury.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
WANTED TO BORROW—$2400 secured by first mortgage upon a very desirable property in Melrose; house of 9 rooms, all modern, including electric lights, newly cemented cellar and all in fine condition; large lot with henhouse; will stand careful investigation; do not wish to negotiate through brokers on account of excessive costs. W. M. WAITE, 23 Whittier st., Melrose, Mass.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for energetic young man as treasurer and sales manager; half interest for sale in established manufacturing business in auto line. C. J. LARKIN, 40 Linden st., Everett, Mass.

FOR SALE—Summer hotel, 54 rooms, all modern improvements, well furnished; good business; owner retiring. MRS. B. J. HEARN, Elsmere ave., So. Portland, Me.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN
PLEASANT HOME for little child; picturesque town of Wayland; village life, best schools, every comfort; steam heat, sunny, pleasant home, country table; refined home life, music, literature; nature study, character building; invite investigation; for the right child a happy, harmonious home is assured. Address O 62, Monitor Office.

HELP WANTED—MALE
EARNEST MEN, wide-awake and with good address, to represent us in Quincy and Oak Park, Ill.; Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, N. Y.; Scranton and Wilkes Barre, Penn.; we have manufactured Hosiery, Underwear and Sweaters for nearly 20 years, and sold direct to the consumer; our product has given satisfaction; our representatives have prospered according to their ability; we have opportunities for a few more trustworthy men; advance made on commissions weekly; bond required; send references with application. Krosknit-Direct Mills, Inc., Station X, New York City.

WANTED—Honest, studious young man to assume light household duties for young man in exchange for home and ample time for study. Address H., Box 291, Kennebunk, Me.

WANTED—Salesmen; an opportunity for two young men as salesmen; permanent position and advancement upon proving ability. Address H 75, Monitor Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
"WETHERN'S"
Have openings for several bright girls (17) seventeen years old as stock girls. Excellent opportunity for advancement to girls of ability. Apply before 10 AM to MISS GALER.
21-27 TEMPLE PL.
33-37 WEST ST.

WANTED—Young nursery maid to take care of boy of two; suburbs of Philadelphia; must have good references. MRS. LUTHER BILLINGS will interview at 101 East 78th st., New York City, mornings between 10 and 12.

WANTED—Two young ladies for demonstration work in leading city stores. Apply with reference. K 62, Monitor office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
BOOKKEEPER—To be nearer his parents, a middle-aged man, capable of assuming full charge of set of books, desires position of trust with a reliable house, in or near Boston, New York or Philadelphia. Add. G. S. B., 1209 Boyle st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER—Ten years' office and factory experience, also assistant to president and treasurer of corporation; modern methods, desires to make change. K 22, Monitor, 9 East 40th st., New York City.

WANTED—Position as manager and buyer of clothing store, or department manager; also capable advertising manager in any department. Address Post Office Box 172, Redlands, Calif.

EXPERIENCED musician wishes position; exp. as direc. of conservatory, orchestral and choral cond., lecturer, teacher of piano, harmony, etc. Ad. J 68, Monitor Office.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
PORTUGUESE woman, can't speak English, wants position as cook or chambermaid, in Portuguese, French, or Spanish family. Has worked two years in Paris. A splendid cook, reliable and neat, gives best references. Add. L 71, Monitor office.

LADY, cheerful disposition, experienced chaperon, traveler, would like position as companion; to go anywhere; best references. Address Care of MRS. WORMELL, 191 Warren ave., Boston, Mass.

ENGLISH teacher desires position as governess, companion, boy or girl; good German; secretarial work; city ref. A. S., care Mrs. Hardy, 323 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REFINED, cheerful and industrious companion desires position in refined home; very best of references. Address T 80, Monitor Office.

SIT. WTD.—Exp. D. E. bookkeeper; take entire charge; open and close books; accurate, reliable. N 15, Monitor office, Chicago.

YOUNG LADY, 6 yrs. deputy probate court; bookkpr., stenog., corresp., etc. Addr. W 16, Monitor Office, Chicago.

WANTED—By lady of refinement, position as companion or housekeeper. Address R 62, Monitor office.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

O. M. C. ALUMISHINE

Is Both a Polish and a Cleaner at the Same Time

10c a box

A Non-Acid, Non-Inflammable Cleaner-Polish for aluminum, gold, silver, brass, etc.
Alumishine cleans and polishes without the slightest harm to the lacquer which protects your ornamental gold, silver and bronze.

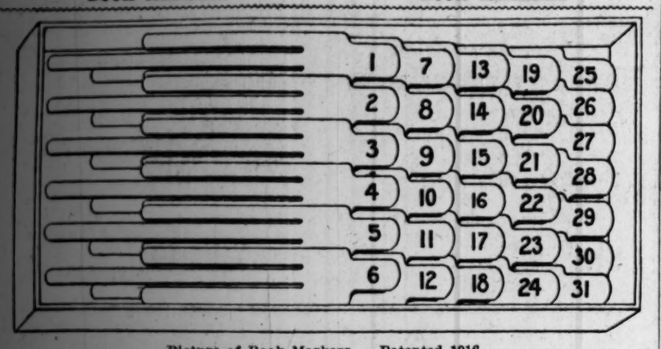
Table silver cleaned and polished with Alumishine will not smut the most snowy linen, or lose its lustre by repeated washing.

At dealers, or send 15c in stamps to cover postage and dealer's name, for trial can, or 25c for sample can of each.

ORONA MFG. CO., Boston, U.S.A.

ORONA
THE MARVELOUS HOUSEHOLD CLEANER
At Dealers Everywhere 10c a box

BOOK MARKERS



Picture of Book Markers Patented 1916

A practical book marker. Easy to use. Marks the exact page for each reference. Made of celluloid, in two sizes. Numbers will not erase, fade or wash off. Price $1.00 per set. State size wanted.

E. P. Book Marker, 1101 Stevens Building, Portland, Oregon

BUSY B BOOK MARKER

A Celluloid Device, 30 in set, 50c. They stay on. "They do not tear." Sample 5c. Send for our Standard Reference Book Holder, made of ¼-inch celluloid, plain and solid effect. Price $1. 100 Visiting Cards, 50c. Busy B Book Mark Co., Providence, R. I.

DANCING CLASSES

RICHARD'S SCHOOL OF DANCING, 30 Huntington Ave., Huntington Chambers. Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060. Children's class Saturday morning 10:30.

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

W. K. Hutchinson

ARLINGTON
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
WINCHESTER

Fancy Fatted Pigeons——Philadelphia Capons
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES—BUNCH CARROTS AND BEETS
STRAWBERRIES PINEAPPLES GRAPE FRUIT

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

CLING SPRING Automobile FOOT MAT. Fits Any Running Board

$4.00 A PAIR Sent Anywhere in the United States.

Wipe your feet and keep your auto carpets clean.

Necessary in equipment of Limousine or Sedan. Keenly appreciated by women. Clings tightly to any running board with never-varying tension, easily adjusted or removed. Mats made from long-wearing, best-grade Cocoanut Fibre, easily cleaned. $4 a pair, shipped anywhere in the United States or on approval with satisfactory references. Send for circular.

UNIVERSAL SPRING MAT COMPANY
620 Main Street, Wakefield, Mass.

The Gem Gasoline Measure FOR FORD CARS

An Accurate Gauge and Filler Cap Combined

Tells at a glance the amount of gasoline you have at any time in your tank. No unscrewing of the filler cap to guess at the amount. Attached or detached in a jiffy. Skillfully made of good material.

$1.25 Postpaid in the U.S.

Agents and Jobbers Wanted
GEM STAMPED STEEL COMPANY
Chelsea Station, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

LADIES' very fine Eastern Mink Coat, 52 inches long, with dark stripe running full length; cost $1200 to mfr.; will sell for $825. Address G 75, Monitor office.

FOR SALE—Furnished 2-room suite, reception hall, large kitchenette, bathroom; would sublet. B.B. 24 Westland av. Suite 10.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER wants engagements by the day; also dresses to make at home. Miss Freeman, 153 W. Concord st., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids for building Section F, Dorchester Tunnel, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, March 2, 1916. The section is located in Dorchester avenue and vicinity, between Foundry street and West Fourth street, and includes the Broadway station with a loop and inclines for surface cars. The structure is to be mainly of reinforced concrete and structural steel. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon street, ninth floor. The right to reject any and all bids and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interests of the City of Boston is reserved.

By order of the
BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION,
B. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Massachusetts.—NOTICE.—Boston, Feb. 5, 1916. Pursuant to the Rules of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Massachusetts, notice is hereby given that JOHN R. WATTS, of Boston, in said district, has applied for admission as an Attorney and Counsellor of such District Court. WILLIAM NELSON, Clerk.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS —STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1916. The committee on municipal finance will give a hearing to parties interested in H 1085, on transmission of electricity underground in Norwood, at room No. 432, State House, on Monday, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock a.m. John E. Beck, Chairman. Nesbit G. Gleason, Clerk of Committee.

All HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS and changes in copy for Tuesday's and Friday's Papers should reach the Monitor office not later than 12 M. the day before.

TABLE SUPPLIES

Awarded Gold Medal at Paris in 1900

Howard's Mayonnaise Salad Dressing

The original. Do not buy imitations. Buy the original and get the quality.

If Howard's is not the best you ever used, return it and get your money.

Made by
J. F. HOWARD,
Haverhill, Mass.

And for sale by all first-class dealers throughout the U. S.

Sold by S. S. PIERCE CO. and COBB, BATES & YERXA.

BAKERY

"Better Bread"

Ask Your Grocer For It

Grocers Baking Company

21 Hillsboro Street, DORCHESTER

CONFECTIONERY

"Homedipt" Chocolates
14 CHOICE VARIETIES
Made in her own home by the advertiser herself.
POSTPAID 80c lb.
MISS BERTHA DODGE
11 Clayton St., Malden, Mass. Tel. Mal. 892-1

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HERBERT K. SCOTT
HATS, SUITS, GOWNS
RECEPTION GOWNS AND EVENING COATS
Room 513, Lawrence Building
149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

IF YOU WANT Natural Ease and Comfort for your feet? Wear Last Word Shoe for Women
Designed on nature's lines by the famous shoemaker—
BRYAN HARDING
453 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

LUNCH ROOMS

PILGRIM LUNCH
and Home Food Shop
164A Tremont Street, Boston

BERKELEY LUNCH
420 Boylston Street
Lunch 11:30 to 3

HEATH'S ICE CREAM CANDY PARLORS
Orchestral music of quality and refinement every evening, 8 to 11; Saturday, Sunday afternoons, 2 to 5; free for benefit of patrons. 165 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Burrill's Tooth Powder

Should be a part of your children's morning exercise. Its flavor appeals to them, and the way it works its way to all parts of the tooth enamel assures perfect tooth cleanliness. Get "Burrill's" the next time and see the difference. Endorsed by dentists. Burrill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms—Burrill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles with economic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in pure tin tubes. Each 25c.
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO.
LYNN, MASS.

This Cuts Your Ice Bill In Two

Yes, Madam, a clear saving of from 25c to $1.00 a week. Kalamazoo Ice Blankets are being successfully used in thousands of homes the year 'round.

Kalamazoo Papricloth Ice Blankets

don't go to pieces when wet, so can't clog drain pipe. Get one today.

If your dealer does not handle it, write us. Also send 10c for "A Palaver On Paper" by Elbert Hubbard and other samples of Handy Home Helpers.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company
Kalamazoo, Mich.

"Something Different"

More delicate than Orange or Grape Fruit. Delicious for sandwiches and afternoon luncheons. Put up in little jars suitable for automobile trips.

"MARAMAC" KUMQUAT MARMALADE
Home Made

Absolutely pure; every j.. paraffined. 6 oz. jar....15c 9 oz. jar....25c Sample 10c. Liberal discounts for quantities. Ask your grocer, or write or telephone
MARY A. McCOLLOM
4808 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago
Also Grape Fruit and Orange Marmalade.

"EUREKA" NUT CRACKER
CRACK NUTS THE EASY WAY
Latest and most practical nut cracker in existence. Strong and durable. Kernel removed whole or in halves. Agents and dealers wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try our best paper shell pecans (Schley), 90c pound prepaid. Southern Pecan & Orchard Co., 110 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER
VARAL
IS THE BEST POLISHER FOR
Furniture, Auto Bodies and Upholstering. It is a finish renewer for any surface.
USE IT ON YOUR AUTO.
IT IS FINE FOR LEATHER.
25c Postpaid. Send stamps.
VARAL POLISH CO.,
312 W. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

FREE Beautiful book containing splendid recipes for preparing Skinner's Macaroni and Spaghetti products. Skinner's Macaroni factory is the largest in America. Write today, addressing SKINNER MFG. CO., Omaha, Neb.

Fine Hardwood Floors
All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. W. J. DAY & CO., 48 Portland st.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

Wedding, Reception and Lecture Invitations

The highest quality only of engraved wedding stationery at reasonable prices. 100 announcements, including two envelopes, $6.25, delivered free anywhere in the United States. Samples on request.
JOHN H. DANIELS & SON, Inc.,
232 Summer Street, Boston
(Established in 1853)

Engraved Stationery

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAQUES
Electricians and Locksmiths
Telephone 420 Back Bay
Established 1896
242 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

PLUMBING
TUCKER & CO.
We specialize in residential plumbing. Our corps of mechanics are neat, skilful and trustworthy.
473 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Phone Oxford 5360-5361

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

WANTED

WANTED—A well broken Boston terrier suitable for a small boy. Address J 65, Monitor office.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis

Werner & Werner
QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

MERCHANTS IN ST. LOUIS

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative. ALBERT STURM, 1950 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Main 4788; Lindell 325.

WORCESTER

DRY GOODS

Clark-Sawyer Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Heisey's—The Best Pressed Glassware

We know no Pressed Glassware like Heisey's; none with the brilliant cut glass luster; none so graceful in shape. The name "Heisey" is known wherever glass is known. We carry the complete line.

Think of Clark-Sawyer's Third Floor when you think of Table Glassware—it's where all the good things find their way.

"THE QUALITY STORE"

ALBANY, N. Y.

INSURANCE

WILLIAM J. RICE
General Insurance
Fidelity and Surety Bonds
Albany County Savings Bank Building
ALBANY, N. Y.
L. G. RENO, Manager Phone Main 786

TROY, N. Y.

PRINTING

CENTURY PRINTING CO., Watervliet, N. Y. Printing of Every Description.
1000 Envelopes (printed), $1.50
1000 Letterheads, Bond Paper, $1.75

NEW YORK CITY

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE PORTO RICO STORE, 402 Madison ave., N. Y. Exclusive importers of wonderful Porto Rican Filet Tiré household and bridal linens, baby wear, monograms; approval shipments.

ROOMS TO LET

WILL share attractive four room apartment with business woman or couple; elevator, phone; call evenings. MRS. CLOSE, 561 W. 147th st., New York City.

LARGE front room, simple, clean and comfortable, $2.50; priv. fam.; arranged for 2 if desired. WILKINSON, 723 Columbus ave.

ENTIRE second floor my house 42 West 97th st.; excellent table; only few boarders. Riverside 7934. Reference required.

NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street

BROOKLYN

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Waists—Underwear—Corsets—Hosiery
MRS. E. L. BROUGHTON
682 Argyle Road, Brooklyn
Tel. Flatbush 3228

GROCERIES

H. DELVENTHAL
Fancy Groceries and Meat Market
Flatbush Ave., cor. Cortelyou Road
Tel. 6000 and 6001 Flatbush. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DANCING

Modern and Fancy Dancing. Private or Class
MISS BROUGHTON
682 Argyle Road, Brooklyn
Tel. Flatbush 3228

MISCELLANEOUS

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

BACH ALBUM
For Intermediate Grades. Compiled, Edited and Fingered by Allen Spencer
Pr. 50c
A collection of the most attractive of the smaller dance forms of Joh. Seb. Bach, which just fills the gap between the elementary collection and the larger works of Bach.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers
64 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION INFORMATION

SAVE TIME
We can help you find your place in business quickly. Our plan will be sent for $1.00. Write today. HARRIS-DIBBLE CO., 171 Madison Ave., New York.

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

FLORISTS

TELEPHONE YOUR ORDERS
7th at Locust
Mullanphy Florist
ST. LOUIS, MO.
3414-16-20 N. Grand Avenue

CLEANING AND DYEING

Clean Up! When Things Look Black
"PHONE CHAPMAN"
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing
5904 Delmar Ave. 3100-12 Arsenal St. ST. LOUIS
CHAPMAN BROS. CLOTHES CLEANSERS

CLEANING AND PRESSING

West End Cleaning & Pressing Co.
5005 Delmar Avenue
HENRY W. MEYER, Manager
Forest 2830 Delmar 2433

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

KEISTER'S
Ladies' Tailoring College
Established 1894
3908 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., the largest and finest equipped institution of its kind in the world, where plain and fancy dressmaking and fine tailoring is taught. Open the entire year. Write for descriptive catalogue, or phone "Lindell 231."

HATTERS

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.
THREE STORES
$2&$3 HATS
6TH NEAR PINE
7TH AT ST CHARLES
9TH AT PINE
SAINT LOUIS
SILK HATS $6.

MACHINERY

AUTOMOBILE GEARS
Gears or parts for any car. Send old Parts
TURLEY GEAR & MACHINE CO.
1505 N. 10th Street

WILMETTE, ILL.

GROCERIES

ASPEGREN & CO.
High Grade Groceries and Meats
Our Aim—Mutual Satisfaction
Telephone Wilmette 420, seven trunk lines. Evanston Phone 466.

Wm. Brinkman & Co.
FANCY GROCERIES
Paints, Oils and Glass
Phones: 100, 101, 102 Wilmette
601 W. Railroad Ave.

Edmund J. Galitz Charles C. Schultz
GALITZ & SCHULTZ
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
1125-1127 Central Avenue
Telephones Wilmette 407, 408, 409

HARDWARE

J. R. SWEET
HARDWARE, FURNACES
All Kinds Sheet Metal
532 East Railroad Avenue

NEWS DEALERS

Wilmette News Agency
WILL RENEW MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS
Daily papers delivered.
Phone Wilmette 1765

INSURANCE

HARRY D. DAVISSON
Insurance
812 Prairie Avenue Wilmette 222
918 Tribune Building, CHICAGO
Randolph 1311

PIANO TUNING

TEL. 3230-J—H. E. RYERSON, Piano tuner; sales representative of Geo. P. Bent, Everett Piano Co., and Kimball Co.

WILMETTE, ILL.

Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to H. D. DAVISSON, 812 Prairie Avenue. Phone 222.

KENILWORTH, ILL.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

A. KOTTLER
The Kenilworth Cleaner
Richmond Road, P. O. Building
Phone Kenilworth 1196

WINNETKA, ILL.

TAILORS

Phone Winnetka 761. 799 Elm St.
R. B. Cahn, Ladies' Tailor
Best Work—Reasonable Prices
Branch of American Cleaners

CHICAGO

GARAGES

CENTRAL GARAGE
Dealers in NEW AND USED CARS
Telephone Oakland 2143 617 and 619 E. 40th Street, CHICAGO
Storage and Supplies. Expert Repairing and Machine Work.

CLEANING AND DYEING

REASON FOR SUCCESS
Service and Price, Mutual Benefit, Permanent Customers.
Master in Fancy Dry Cleaning, Wearing Apparel, Portieres, Blankets, Lace Curtains, etc.
Why not try my thorough methods of cleaning on your Oriental and Domestic Rugs? Reduced rates for February.
H. J. HARAJIAN, 3917 Sheridan Road, Chicago
Successor to Kathryn's Tel. 3616 Graceland

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

George B. Barwig Furniture House
HOME OF GOOD FURNITURE
3336-44 N. Clark St., near Roscoe At Clark St. "L" Station

LAUNDRIES

P. A. SCHRIVER, President J. A. BARKEY, Sec. and Treas.
Schriver Laundry Co.
High Grade Laundry Work and Dry Cleaning
3128-3130-3132 West Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Phones: Kedzie 283, Austin 502, Oak Park 212

Established 1899
EDGEWATER LAUNDRY COMPANY
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS
5535-5541 BROADWAY, CHICAGO. Phone Edgewater 430
Our ten wagons cover the following territory: All of the NORTH SIDE, EVANSTON and WILMETTE. West as far as Crawford Avenue.

GIVE US A TRIAL
MAROON LAUNDRY
Cleaning and Dyeing
1909 Kenilworth Ave. Tel. Rog. Pk. 3355

REAL ESTATE

W. S. Hennessey & Co.
North Shore Apartments for Rent
Real Estate and Mortgages
1115 Argyle at L Station Edge. 1068

C. H. HANSON & SON
Real Estate, Insurance, Renting.
Fine 6% Mortgages For Sale.
5959 W. Chicago Avenue. Austin 476.

JOHN M. McCLUN
We Have Many Moneyed Buyers for SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE
218 W. 63rd St. Tel. Wentworth 1845.

Paul J. Quetschke
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE and LOANS
956 Webster Ave. Tel. Line. 3138

WILMETTE, ILL.

LAUNDRIES

NELSON BROTHERS LAUNDRY
WILMETTE AND EVANSTON
The Very Best in Machine and Hand Work
EXPERT DRY CLEANERS

CLEANERS

SIX-ONE-NINE
DRY CLEANERS
Save 25% on your cleaning bill. 24-hour service if necessary. Our name is our telephone, Wil. 619—Evan. 619.

SHOES

Telephone 596
TUCKER SHOE CO.
FINE SHOES
Expert Repairing 1213 Wilmette Av.

CONFECTIONERY

MRS. C. F.
MONAHAN'S
PURE CHOCOLATES
1328 Charles Street. Phone 337
Will Deliver

VILLAGE CHOCOLATE SHOP
Home-Made Candy, Ice Cream and Sodas. Candy sent Parcel Post.
MRS. PALMER, 1150 Wilmette Ave.
Telephone 1391

DRY GOODS

S. H. CRAMER
Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' Furnishings
Tel. Wilmette 588

Miss L. Brehm & Co.
1155 WILMETTE AVE.
FANCY DRY GOODS
D. M. C. Crochet and Colored Working Cotton

MILLINERY

L. C. RAMBO & CO.
Distinctive Millinery
NOVELTY FUR WORK

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MARTHA M. BEHRENS
Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Manicuring, etc.
First Class Hair Goods
Phone 79. BANK BUILDING

BRADSHAW
GOWNS
Made and Remodeled
Phone Wil. 1046 29 Brown Building

DAIRIES

C. L. Peterson & Sons
"Belden Farms"
MILK BOTTLED IN THE COUNTRY
Also
"Brook Hill Farm" Certified Milk
747 Wrightwood Ave. Tel. Lincoln 3480.

FRED GOHS
PASTEURIZED MILK AND CREAM
1032 N. Winchester Ave. Tel. Hum. 5704

CONFECTIONERY

Page & Shaw
"Candy of Excellence"
TWO CHICAGO STORES
Otis Bldg. People's Gas Bldg.
8 S. La Salle St. 120 S. Michigan
Delicious Luncheons Served
WM. S. BARBEE, Manager

BAKERIES

THORNTON'S BAKERY
French Pastries and Fancy Torties
Consult our expert baker regarding proper pastries for all occasions.
3211 N. Ashland Avenue, near Belmont
Wellington 973

HOTELS

BERTON MANOR
4516 Magnolia Avenue
Offers all modern hotel conveniences with genuine home atmosphere. Best tables and quick transportation to loop. Rooms en suite with private bath, including board, $8 to $25 per week. Phone Sunnyside 2902.

SHERIDAN PARK Hotel, 4631 N. Racine Ave.—Family hotel; perm. home for business people. Wilson Exp. Phone Edge. 2721

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Apr. 1 to Nov. 1; well furn. house, 14 rooms, yard, garage, good neighborhood; nr. Lincoln Pk. Mrs. N. Johnson, 526 Surf st., Chicago. Tel. L.V. 3830.

OFFICES TO LET

ATTRACTIVELY furn. office in practitioner's suite for rent evenings. 610-31 East Madison st. Tel. Central 6489.

ROOMS TO LET

KENWOOD—Large room, adjoining bath and parlor; high class apt.; priv. fam.; best trans. G 14, Monitor office, Chicago.

MALDEN ST., 4441—Two very desirable rooms; connecting bath; high class apt. No other roomers. Ravenswood 7931.

PARK AVE., 4718—Comfortable, quiet home for 2 ladies or couple; refs.; good trans. Tel. Austin 9444 evenings.

E. 45TH ST., 449, 2d Apt.—Sunny outside room; 2 blks. surface lines; nr. "L" Sta. Tel. Kenwood 4566 evenings.

BOARD AND ROOMS

OAKLAND AV., 811, 2nd—Large, pleasant room; mod., private; good home cooking; gentleman; ex. trans. Lake View 2750.

CHICAGO

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

EVANSTON, ILL.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

THE SIX-ONE-NINE DRY CLEANERS
One of our customers calls us "The Dry Cleaning Savings Bank" and we are. Phone 6-1-9. 3 delivery cars. 1619 Sherman ave. Quick, Splendid, Spotless.

GROCERS

G. C. SCHEIBE, INC.—The grocer whose prices, quality and services are right. 601 Dempster St.

RHODIN BROTHERS—Groceries, fruits and vegetables. 511-513 Main St. Tel. 469. 817 Noyes St., Tel. 1221.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

PURPLE INN
RESTAURANT AND CAFE
PAOLI & CO., 813 Davis St.

GIFTS

FOR DAINTY original GIFTS for all occasions visit THE GIFT SHOP. C. B. WEST, Beake Bldg., opposite Post Office.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

NURSERYMAN — LANDSCAPE GARDENER. JOHN FREEMAN, 813 Noyes St.; phone 1106.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES and Records sold at BECKER'S MUSIC SHOP, 801 Dempster St., Evanston.

ICE CREAM

ICE CREAM, fruit ices and sherbets. MRS. A. E. BERNITT, 1571 Maple ave.; tel. 1581; prompt delivery.

CHICAGO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

The Peerless Union Suits for Men

Comfortable---Durable
Reasonable in Price
All Weights and Qualities Sold by
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
J. SCHWEIGER
2757 West Harrison Street, Chicago
C. S. Blackman Co., 107 West Adams St.
C. S. Blackman Co., 306 So. Dearborn St.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Capper Kapper
Monroe Bldg., 100 So. Mich. Ave.
Hotel Sherman, 108 W. Randolph St.
Shirt Makers
Men's Wear
of Quality

AMBROSE J. KRIER
HATS, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR. Shirts to Measure.

1020 WILSON AVENUE

Thos. J. Cavey & Son
Shirt Makers and Furnishings for Men
Greatly reduced prices during September.
Mail Orders Solicited.
Tel. Cent. 5666. 31 W. MONROE ST.

EHRLICH
SHIRT AND HAT COMPANY
3367 N. Clark Street, Opposite "L" Station

TAILORS

Matsen & Co., Tailors
10% Discount on All Suitings
and Overcoatings This Month
1620 W. MADISON STREET, Near Ashland Boulevard Phone West 1755

TAILORS

POTEL-HANSON CO.
TAILORS
Steger Building, Cor. Jackson and Wabash
Tel. Harrison 4420

TAILOR—WALTER J. UHR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cleaning, Repairing and Pressing
1409 E. 47th St., Chicago

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
We Wire Your Home—2 Years to Pay.
Lake Park Electric Company
4062 Lake Park Avenue. Oakland 5992

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

BARBER SHOP
and Manicuring. Hair Cutting, 25 cts.
Room 1120 North Amer. Bldg., State and Monroe Sts. A. L. WADDELL.

COURT REPORTING

MURRAY J. BRADY
Court, Convention, and Deposition Reporting, 1101 Ashland Block, Chicago. Tels.: Busi., Cent. 5645; Res., Oakland 3632.

SHOES

Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Co.
The lamb's wool cushion inside is easier and more comfortable than rubber outside. It makes walking a pleasure and standing easier.
13 E. ADAMS STREET

SHOES

O-G SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
There are a number of very new things for spring which you should really examine with the expert assistance of an O-G salesman. Such, for instance, are the new colors and washable leathers for women and the new two-tones for men—all excellent values.

O'Connor & Goldberg
Five Stores in Chicago
265 South State St. (near Adams) 23 East Madison St. (east of State)
6 South Clark St. (near Madison) 1253 Milwaukee Av. (near Ashland)
120 West Van Buren (near LaSalle)
CHICAGO, ILL.
Mail orders appreciated and carefully filled.

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The Argyle Posy Shop
CUT FLOWERS AND HOUSE PLANTS
Special designs and decorations
1046½ Argyle St. Tel. Edgewater 7830

J. Pehrson, Florist
1134 Bryn Mawr Avenue
Tel. Edgewater 5372, CHICAGO

PAUL BLOME & CO.
Florists
Tel. Superior 1402 1361 N. Clark St.

THURMAN—Florist
4246 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO
Phone Kenwood 2922

FLORIST AND DECORATOR
ANDREW McADAMS
Ferns, Palms, Flowering Plants
53d St. and Kimbark Ave.
Tel. H. P. 12

Globe Greenhouse, Florists
H. C. WULLBRANDT
5315 W. Madison St. Tel. Aust. 136

DANCING CLASSES

Learn to Dance—Private or Class
Modern or old style—Interpretive and fancy.
MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR BENNETT
4503 Magnolia Ave., Chicago. Edge. 8132

DRY GOODS

We Announce a Removal Sale
Moving goods is expensive, so we've decided to hold A REMOVAL SALE. Values will be the greatest we have ever offered. Come and see—RIGHT NOW!
H. J. BORNE'S DRY GOODS STORES
2003-5-7-9-11 W. Madison Street, Corner Robey, CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone West 562—Let us fill that telephone order.

DRY GOODS

J. T. CANARY
Dry Goods
and
Kindred Lines
5136 N. Clark
Tel. Rav. 3740

LOWE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
1315 Milwaukee Av. Tel. Monroe 947

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Maximilian H. Schachner
Exclusive House Decorator and Furnisher
30 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Estimates furnished. Tel. Central 3541

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FIRE PROOF—SECURELY LOCKED
CHICAGO FIRE PROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
21st Street and Wabash Avenue CHICAGO
NEAR ALL RAILROADS
PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE—of Fine Household Goods.
We take full charge—pack, ship or remove ANYWHERE, with guarantee as to the safety of the goods. Estimates furnished free.

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ANDERSON BROS.
3131 to 3141 Shefield Ave. Tel. L.V. 807
FIRE PROOF STORAGE
Over 500,000 cu. ft. space
CHAS. G. SUNDMACHER, Solicitor

CARPENTERS

E. SEWARD—Carpenter
New Hardwood Floors in Old Buildings
Furniture Repairing
3915 Bernard St. Tel. Irving 5454

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STUTZ
WORLD'S CHAMPION
Speedsters, Roadsters and Touring Models.
Prices, $2000 to $2550, depending on style of body.

MARION SIX
Roadster and Touring Car, $1090.
MARION & STUTZ MOTOR CAR CO.
2450 Michigan Ave. CHICAGO, Ill.
2695 Cal. Phone Cal. 3075
R. E. MAYPOLE, Pres.
A. A. LANDRY, Treas.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

STEEL VERTICAL LETTER TRANSFER FILES

$2.25
Each F. O. B. Chicago
An all steel, olive green enamel File, full capacity. Stack and lock together as shown in cut. Low side, easy running drawers. An ideal current file when used with followers and base.
Followers 30 cents each.
Leg base, $1.25 each.
Stack of 4 with followers and leg base, $11.45
STEVENS, MALONEY & CO., Wood and Steel Office Furniture, 21 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.

BLITZ BROTHERS
Manufacturers of High Grade
COMMERCIAL FURNITURE
Furnishers of Complete Reading Room Equipment
450 N. Hermitage Ave., CHICAGO

HARDWARE

HARDWARE
Cutlery, Tools, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Electrical Supplies
for every purpose.
Write for catalogue.
STEBBINS HARDWARE CO.
15 W. VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO

Theodor Krueger Hardware Co.
Hardware, Tools, Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Outfitters, Household Specialties, Paints, Janitors' Supplies.
729 Milwaukee Avenue 4543 Broadway
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Phones Edgewater 1240, Monroe 313

PLUMBING

Steam Heating Plumbing, Gasfitting and Sewerage Repairing Promptly Done. CHAS. C. DOSE, 1503 Larrabee Street. Tel. Lincoln 1507.

EXPRESSMEN

Goods for Chicago Delivery
Should Be Shipped Care of
BRINK'S
CHICAGO CITY EXPRESS CO
The largest local express company.
Tel. Monroe 6109.
719 W. Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ARNOLD'S
Logan Square Express & Van Co.
Furniture & Piano Moving
Coal and Wood, Hay and Grain
2807 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago
Monticello 295

PAINTING AND DECORATING

MISS BERDIE A. OLIN
Associated with
T. C. GLEICH STUDIOS
Established 1883
Interior Furnishings and Decorations
General Painting Wood Finishing
2860 Broadway Tel. Lake View 750
Estimates cheerfully furnished

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass
Wall Paper Telephone Diversey 4234
1230 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

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P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.
Manufacturing Stationers, Printers, Binders, Lithographers and Blank Book Makers, Steel Die and Copperplate Engravers and Printers, Commercial and Society Printing in all lines. Supplies and Forms for Church Work. Printing That Gives Satisfaction.
Full Line Office Stationery & Supplies
—18 S. LaSALLE ST., CHICAGO—

WEDDING INVITATIONS
Correct Styles—Correct Prices
DUNWELL & FORD
The House of Good Stationery
114 So. Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO

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Printers
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PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS, BOOKLETS
Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court. Phone Harrison 951—All departments.

BOND BROS. & CO.
PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS
508 S. Dearborn Street Harrison 5317

NEWELL B. STILES & CO.
PRINTING
107 N. Market Street, Chicago
Phone Main 4029

INSURANCE

JAMES D. FLOOD, Insurance
330 Insurance Exchange, CHICAGO
Phones: Wabash 4047, Midway 1895

EDWIN C. GAGE
INSURANCE
175 W. Jackson Boulevard
Telephones Wabash 4047 and Edge. 9405

ALFRED H. DOWLE
INSURANCE
175 W. Jackson Boul. Tel. Wabash 2039
256 W. 67th St. Tel. Normal 3040

SAMUEL GRAHAM
INSURANCE
443 E. 46th Place. Drex. 7627
175 W. Jackson blvd. Wa. 953. CHICAGO

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Good cook where second girl is kept; capable of taking charge of house during the summer while I am away; refs. required. MRS. N. JOHNSON, 526 Surf st., Chicago. Tel. L.V. 3839.

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FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.
S. W. Cor. LaSalle and Washington Streets
The Place to Keep Your Savings or Checking Account
Established 1862
Incorporated A STATE BANK 1897
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

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LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Children are doing interesting things and having interesting things done for them in the Massachusetts libraries. The annual report of the free public library commission just out notes some of these. In Osterville the children are frequently invited to straighten out the shelves and in this way are becoming familiar with the library. In Barnstable the children have made scrapbooks of mounted pressed flowers, and the smaller youngsters have painted a Mother Goose book. The Haverhill library is collecting old-fashioned children's books and books about children's reading. Characteristic illustrated books for children in other languages are also being purchased for this collection. In Leominster the librarian gives talks on local history to the boys and girls, illustrating by material in the museum, explaining local industries and teaching the traditions of the town. In Lowell a library league for the promotion of good reading among the younger patrons has been started by the librarian. Active members under 15 years of age make a pledge to handle all books carefully, to be quiet and orderly, to invite others to join the league, and to try to interest them in good books. In Oak Bluffs book contests are held, and games, postcard collections and picture albums are placed on the tables.

It is not uncommon to find library trustees who know very little about libraries in general or about the library in particular on whose board they have been chosen to serve. To remedy this situation Indiana was the first state to organize a library trustees association. At the seventh annual meeting of this association the president, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, declared in her message that the needs of library trustees are three: A deeper appreciation of the functions of the library and its importance in the community; a more general cooperation among trustees; and better business methods. George B. Utley, who also spoke at the meeting, said it was the duty of the trustees to give the librarian time and opportunity to go about and get acquainted with the influential men and women of the community and study community needs.

Here is a story from the annual report of the public libraries of the province of Ontario:

While on his annual outing at his summer home in Muskoka a well-known chairman of a free public library which has recently erected a new building through a Carnegie gift, casually met—two years in succession—a highly intelligent and courteous gentleman from the United States, with whom an informing conversation ensued, covering many phases of national life, . . . and naturally books. When these two met accidentally the ensuing summer at the same dock, the dropped threads of the previous year's talk were again taken up with much mutual pleasure. This well-informed gentleman referred to the wonderful progress that the province of Ontario had made in respect of library development. He stated that his own country had a splendid example to follow in the case of Ontario and the liberal treatment accorded to the public libraries by the provincial government and the efforts of the department under whose authority the work was administered. He said so many encouraging things, and appeared so deeply interested, that names were exchanged when parting. The personality of the gentleman from the United States who appeared to have such an intimate knowledge and appreciation of the library system as conducted in Ontario was then revealed. It was no less a distinguished citizen than President Woodrow Wilson.

An instance of what a rural community can do in maintaining a library is given in the seventh annual biennial report of the Nebraska public library commission. Murray is a village with less than 200 inhabitants. But those few inhabitants wanted a library, so they rented a two-room building and furnished it from their own homes with shelves, tables, chairs, rugs and curtains. In the back room they put a complete kitchen outfit. Then with money made from entertainments, a few donations and a traveling library from the state they opened the place to the public. The book fund is increased from time to time by musicales and amateur plays, which have the additional benefit of bringing the people together to become better acquainted. A story hour is held Saturday afternoons so the country children can attend. The library is even doing extension work in the neighboring district schools sending out small collections of books from its own shelves; and when a particularly successful entertainment is given in the village it is sometimes repeated in the district schools for the benefit of the country people.

A branch library for business men and those interested in municipal problems has just been opened in Minneapolis. It is far nearer the office district of the city than the main library, which is to supply the new branch with a considerable portion of its material by daily deliveries. The equipment when complete will consist of an excellent collection of maps, city and telephone directories, trade directories, financial and trade journals, municipal charters, ordinances and reports, together with a collection of up-to-date books on municipal government.

Inasmuch as the war upset plans for the holding of the international conference of librarians at Oxford, England, Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, who was to have presented a paper at this meeting, has had it published instead. It appears as a 12-page pamphlet under the title, "The Place of the Library in the University."

Recent additions to the books of the Boston public library include the following: "The History of American Music," by L. C. Elson; "The Complete Club Book for Women," by C. B. Burrell; "Home Life in China," by I. T. Headland; "Our American Wonderlands," by G. W. James; "The Poets' Lincoln," edited by O. H. Oldroyd.

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

Defining a Novel

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—A good novel, observes Prof. William Lyon Phelps is "a good story well told." That seems to be the whole thing in a nutshell. That seems to be, also, what most of the novelists think the novel is or ought to be. One wonders though, why, with the definition so clearly in mind, more fiction writers do not take pains to conform their novels to the terms of the definition.

Schools as Social Centers

BALTIMORE NEWS—The wider use of school buildings is certainly a matter in which the public should be interested. Apathy doubtless proceeds from lack of consideration. Perseveringly to bring the matter to the attention of the public, to tell what has been done along this line (and much has been accomplished the last few years), and to outline what may be done, is a useful service for those interested in community welfare. Once the public fully appreciates what an unrealized asset it possesses, methods of utilization will be soon worked out.

A Puzzling Situation

SYRACUSE JOURNAL—Bringing the Panama canal to the point of operation is still a man's job and a big one at that. Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, just arrived from the isthmus to testify before the House committee on appropriations, says he will ask for an additional $10,000,000 and hopes to have $2,000,000 left after dredging out the slide that has blocked traffic. The exact extent of the slide cannot be determined. Gold hill is slowly moving toward the canal. It may dump 750,000 cubic yards in the mighty ditch and there is a possibility that it will find a lodgment before it reaches the construction work.

A Common Mistake

MONTREAL STAR—It is a common mistake to use the word "English" where British is meant, but it is not often we have the shoe on the other foot. In his speech on the second reading of the military discipline bill, Premier Asquith spoke of Henry V. as a British King and was promptly called to order by a Scottish member, who pointed out that Henry V. was an English King. British kings did not come for many years after.

Chicago Opera Deficit

KANSAS CITY STAR—The Chicago Grand Opera Company finished its season with a deficit of about $170,000.

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The Road and the Rubber Tire

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL — Rubber tires have revolutionized roadbuilding. Oiled dirt and macadam roads that were good enough 10 years ago are good for little under heavy rubber-tired traffic now. The rubber tire ruts and ravels dirt and macadam to their speedy ruin. The cheap roadway has become too expensive to maintain. We are now being driven to the more expensive but more permanent road, and we are driven on rubber tires. . . .

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GEO. A. EDGAR — Choice Groceries, Crockery, etc. 114 E. 4th St. Both phones 25. 31 years in business.

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LAUNDRY—MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO. of San Diego. Works, 16th and Logan. Phones 2153 and Main 3836. "Get it done the Munger way."

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ARCHITECT WILLIAM ARTHUR NEWMAN Hewes Bldg. Market St. at Sixth

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PACIFIC COAST

SAN FPANCISCO (Cont.)

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TORONTO, ONT.

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LAUNDRY—New Method Laundry, Ltd. "QUALITY LAUNDERS" 1015-17 No. Park St. Phone 2300

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WESTMOUNT, P. Q.

PRINTING—QUALITY AND SERVICE—WESTMOUNT NEWS CO., Printers, Publishers, 206 Olivier ave. Phone West 622.

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GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS HENRY BIRKS & SONS, LTD. Port & Markle, Managing Directors.

GROCERIES—H. E. WELDON & CO., 383 Portage Ave. and 286 Edmonton St. Phones Main 181, 182 and 4681.

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PIANOS and Player-Pianos, Victor Victrolas. CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER, Ltd., 323 Portage Ave. Phone Main 4413.

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THE KENSINGTON Complete outfitters to men and boys Cor. Smith and Portage

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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

COPPER STOCKS TAKE A SUDDEN UPWARD SPURT

After Quiet Irregular Trading Buying Movement Sends Mining Issues Higher—Other Specialties Are Active

Professional trading constituted the greater part of the business on the New York stock exchange today. This has been characteristic of the market for some time past. The specialties command most attention. Some of them made good advances in the early part of today's session. One or two of the railroads moved up briskly but as a group the rails and other standard issues have had little activity. The market seems to be waiting for some new incentive to move it upward or downward.

Canadian Pacific was a strong feature of the rails this morning. It opened up ⅞ at 171⅜ and after receding ½ advanced to 173 before midday. New York Central was another strong issue. It opened up a point at 106½ and after advancing further receded fractionally.

Of the industrials Lackawanna Steel was one of the most attractive issues. It was up ¼ at the opening at 77¼ and after dropping the fraction advanced 3 points. Virginia Coal & Coke opened up 3½ at 59½ and receded a good fraction. U. S. Steel opened up ¼ at 84⅜ and after improving ⅛ receded a good fraction.

United Fruit opened up ¼ on the local exchange at 141¼, rose to 143½ and lost a point before midday. Nipe Bay, which had a big rise yesterday, opened unchanged at 127, went to 129½ and eased off a fraction. Granby opened up ¼ at 94 and improved to 95½. Gains in other issues were mostly confined to good fractions.

The coppers were strong features in both New York and Boston in the early afternoon. Anaconda, Utah and Tennessee made good advances in New York. People's Gas was conspicuously weak, selling off 3½ points before rallying. The rest of the New York list was firm. Copper Range, Butte & Superior, Old Dominion and U. S. Smelting advanced well on the local exchange.

New York total sales, 548,400 shares; $3,826,000 bonds.

ROGER W. BABSON ON TRADE STUDY

Roger W. Babson has left New York for Jamaica, British Honduras, Honduras, Salvador and Colombia. Mr. Babson goes as a special appointee of Secretary McAdoo, and will study industrial and commercial, as well as trade problems throughout these countries. Mr. Babson also goes as trade ambassador from the state of Massachusetts, and will endeavor to ascertain what, if any, connections Massachusetts manufacturers and merchants can make with these countries which should be of a profitable nature.

WOOLWORTH CO. ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. W. Woolworth Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1915	Increase
Net sales	$75,995,774	$6,376,105
Net income	7,548,210	1,118,314
Pref dividends	953,750	*43,750
**Balance	6,594,460	1,162,064
Common dividends	3,375,000	375,000
Prem on pref stock	10,510	10,510
Surplus	3,208,950	776,554

*Decrease. **Equal to 13.18% on common stock, compared with 10.86% on same stock previous year.

HARMONY MILLS NEW STOCK

At the annual meeting of Harmony Mills stockholders approved proposed increase in preferred stock from $1,500,000 to $2,250,000. It was also voted to pay off all accumulated dividends on preferred, 15¾ per cent, on Feb. 15.

BOSTON & MAINE NOTES

Bonds of the Boston & Maine are now nominally quoted on a 7@8 per cent income basis with no recent actual sales. A block of the road's notes have been offered for some time at 95, with the best recent bid around 90.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Snow and somewhat warmer tonight; Thursday partly cloudy. Southern New England: light rain or snow this afternoon; partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; colder Thursday.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Light rain or snow this afternoon; partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; colder Thursday; probably variable winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	27	10 a. m.	28
12 noon	30	2 p. m.	31

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	24	New Orleans	58
Buffalo	22	New York	32
Chicago	18	Philadelphia	36
Cincinnati	30	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	32	Portland, Me.	16
Des Moines	14	Portland, Ore.	50
Jacksonville	62	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	32	St. Louis	32
Nantucket	32	Washington	38

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	6:50	High water,
Sun sets	5:07	3:22 a.m., 3:47 p.m.
Length of day	10:17	Moon sets.......a.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:37 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	140	140	140	140
Alaska Gold	23⅜	23½	23¼	23⅜
Alaska Ju Min	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Al-Chalmers	33	33¼	32	32⅜
Al-Chalmers pf	82⅝	82¾	81½	81½
Am Ag Chem	70½	70½	70½	70½
Am Beet Sugar	70½	71⅜	69½	69½
Am Can	62½	62¾	62⅛	62¾
Am Can pf	111	111	111	111
Am Car Fy	71	73½	70¾	73½
Am Coal Prod	165	166	165	165¾
Am H & L	10½	10½	10½	10½
Am H & L pf	52	52	52	52
Am Ice Sec Co	28½	28½	28½	28½
Am Lin Oil	24	24⅛	24	24⅛
Am Lin Oil pf	42½	42½	42½	42½
Am Loco	67¾	68¾	67½	68¾
Am Loco pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Am Smelting	101⅜	104	101⅛	103⅞
Am Smelting pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Ad S Sec A pf	93	93⅛	93	93⅛
Am Steel Fy	56½	56½	56½	56½
Am Sugar	113½	113½	113½	113½
Am Tel & Tel	127½	127½	127⅜	127½
Am Woolen Ct	50	50⅜	50	50⅜
Am Wool Ct pf	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
Am Zinc	68⅞	70⅞	68⅞	70¾
Anaconda	87½	89⅜	87½	89⅜
Associated Oil	66	66⅛	66	66⅛
Atchison	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½
Atchison pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
Bald Loco	116	116¼	114¼	115½
Bald Loco pf	108⅞	108⅞	103⅞	108⅞
Balt & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	76½	76½	76½	76½
B F Goodrich	74	74	73⅜	73⅞
Batopilas	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
Brooklyn R T	86¾	86¾	86⅜	86⅜
Burns Bros	85½	85½	85	85
Bush Terminal	119½	121	119½	121
Butte & Sup'r	79½	84⅜	79½	84⅜
Cal Petroleum	32	32	31⅝	31⅝
Can Pacific	171⅜	173½	171⅜	172¾
Cent Leather	54½	54¾	54	54½
Cent Leather pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
Ches & Ohio	62	63	62	63
*Chi M & St Paul	96⅜	97⅛	96¼	96½
C M & St Pl pf	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛
Chi & Gt West	13	13	13	13
Chi & G West pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Chi R I & Pac	19⅝	19⅝	19	19¼
Chi & N W	129¾	139¾	129¾	130⅝
Chile Copper	23⅛	23¾	23⅛	23½
Chino Copper	54⅞	56	55⅞	55⅞
Col Fuel	49	49¼	48¾	48¾
Com Tab Rec Co	47	47	47	47
Con Can	80	80½	80	80¼
Con Gas	137½	137½	136½	137
Corn Products	22¾	23	22½	22⅝
Corn Prod pf	96	96	96	96
Crucible Steel	84¾	85	82	82
Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½
Clu Pbdy & Co	72	72	72	72
Cub-Am Sugar	200	200	195¼	197
Cub-Am Sug pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Duluth S S & A	5	5	5	5
D S S & A pf	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
Det Un Rys	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Domes Mining	29	29	29	29
Diamond Match	105½	105½	105½	105½
Erie	38⅜	38½	38⅛	38⅜
Erie 1st pf	53½	54	53½	54
Erie Gen Lien	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
F M & S Co	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
F M & S Co pf	55½	56¾	55½	55½
Gen Electric	172½	173	172	172¾
Gen Motors pf	112½	113	112½	113
Granby Mining	94	97	94	97
Gt Nor pf	121½	122¼	121½	122¼
Gt Nor Ore	47½	47¾	46⅞	47⅛
Gr Cananea	47½	49	47½	48¾
Gug Exp Co	23	23	22¾	22⅞
Harv of N J	111	111	111	111
Harv Corp	73¼	73½	70	70
Illinois Cent	103¾	104	103⅝	103⅝
Inspiration	45⅞	46⅝	45½	46½
Int Ag Corp pf	62⅜	62⅜	61⅝	61⅝
Int Con Corp	17½	18⅛	17½	18⅛
Int Mer Mar Ct	16¾	17	16⅝	17
Int Mer Mr Ct pf	77¾	78	76⅜	77⅛
Kan City So	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Kayser Co	84¼	84¾	84¾	84¾
Lack Steel	77¼	80	77	79¾
Laclede Gas	106½	107½	106½	107⅜
Lehigh Valley	77	77	77	77
Mackay Cos	82½	84½	82½	84½
Mackay Co pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
Maxwell Motor	70¾	71⅜	70¾	71⅛
Max Mot 1st pf	88	88¼	88	88¼
Mex Petrol	108½	109¼	107⅞	108⅝
Miami	37	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜
M & St	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
M & St L pf	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
M S P P S S M	123	123⅜	123	123⅜
Mo Kan & Tex	6½	6½	6½	6½
Mo Pacific ct	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
Nat Biscuit	123½	123½	123⅛	123½
Nat Enamel	27	27¾	26⅞	27¾
Nat Lead	70⅞	71	70⅛	71
Nat Lead pf	112⅛	112⅛	112	112
Nevada Con	15¾	16	15½	16
NY Air Brake	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
NY Central	106½	106¾	106⅛	106⅝
NYC&StL pf	88	88	88	88
N Y Dock Co	10	10¾	10	10¾
NY NH & H	68	68	67¾	68
N & W	117	117	117	117
North American	70	70	70	70
Nor Pacific	113¾	114	113¾	114
Ontario Silver	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛
O & W	26⅝	27	26⅝	27
Pacific Mail	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Pennsylvania	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞
Peoples Gas	104	104	100½	102
Phila Co	42⅛	42½	42⅛	42½
Pittsburgh Coal	33⅛	33⅜	33	33⅛
Pitts Coal Pf	108½	108½	108	108
Pressed Steel	58¼	59½	57½	59½
Press Steel pf	100	100	100	100
Pullman Co	164¾	164½	164¾	164¾
Quicksilver	5	5	4½	4¾
Quicksilver pf	6½	6½	5½	6½
Ray Con	24¾	25½	24¾	25½
Reading	77¼	78¼	77¼	78¼
Rdg 2d pf	42½	42½	42½	42½
Republic I & S	54¼	54⅜	53⅝	54
Repub I&S pf	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
Rock Island	⅝	⅝	½	½
Rock Island pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Ry St Spring	40	41	40	41
Seaboard A L	17	17	17	17
Seaboard A L pf	38	38¼	38	38¼
Sears-Roebuck	179½	179½	179½	179½
Shattuck Ariz	33½	34⅝	33½	34⅜
Sloss-Sheffield	60	60½	60	60½
So Pacific	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾
So P R Sugar	155	155	155	155
So Ry	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
So Ry pf	60	60	60	60
St L S W pf	44	44	44	44
Stand Milling pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Studebaker	152¾	154	152	153⅝
Tenn Copper	57¾	59¾	57⅝	59⅜
Texas Co	207	208½	206¾	208
Texas Pacific	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾
Third Avenue	60½	60½	60⅜	60½
Union Pacific	134½	135¼	133⅞	135¼
U Dry Goods pf	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
United Fruit	141½	143	141½	142
U Rys Inv pf	32	33	32	33
U S Express	46	46	46	46
U S C I P	19¾	20½	19¾	20½
U S R & R	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
U S R & R pf	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
U S Rubber	53	53	52½	52½
U S Rub 1st pf	106½	107	106½	107
U S Steel	84⅜	85	83¾	85
U S Steel pf	116⅞	116⅞	116¾	116¾
Utah Copper	79½	81½	79⅜	81½
Utah Securities	20	20	20	20
Va-Car Chem	47½	48	47½	48
Va-Car Chem pf	110	110	110	110
Va I C & C	59½	59½	58⅞	58⅞
Wabash wi	15	15¼	14⅞	15
Wabash A wi	44¾	45⅜	44½	45¼
Wabash B wi	28⅛	28½	28¼	28½
W Maryland	27½	27½	27½	27½
Western Union	88⅞	89⅞	88⅞	89¼
Westinghouse	68	68⅝	67½	68½
Willys-Overlnd	225	225	223	223
Woolworth	125	125½	124¼	124¼

*Ex-dividend

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
May	1.30¼	1.31⅝	1.27⅝	1.27¾
July	1.23⅛	1.23¾	1.20⅝	1.20⅝b
Corn—				
May	.77½	*.78⅛	.76⅝	.76⅝
July	.77⅜	.78½	.76⅝	.76⅝
Oats—				
May	.49⅜	.49⅝	.48½	.48½
July	.46½	.46¾	.45¼	.45⅝
Pork—				
May	20.57	20.57	20.30	20.30
July	....	20.55	20.42	20.42
Lard—				
May	10.22	10.30	10.20	10.22
July	10.45	10.47	10.37	10.40

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Market had another substantial advance today. Part of the buying was on the reports emanating in Chicago of a tremendous export business having passed yesterday, although these claims were doubtless exaggerated, and aside from the wheat reported sold for export from the Pacific coast, business was placed slightly over a million bushels. Cables from Liverpool were rather disappointing this morning, but little attention was given to these. It was shown that American hard winter wheat is still moderately under the basis of Argentine and Canadian wheat at Liverpool.

Corn—Was fairly firm on rumors of a much better export demand. Seaboard houses were liberal buyers in the Chicago market. The cables were fairly strong and there were private accounts of bullish Argentine crop conditions. Argentine corn at Liverpool is said to be about 15 cents over the basis of American corn.

Oats—Were firmer in sympathy with the upturn in other markets. The buying was for cash houses and shorts. It was claimed that an improved domestic cash demand was being felt. Some export inquiry was in the market but nothing definite was learned as to its extent.

NEW CAPITAL FOR ORIENT

TOPEKA, Kan.—Application for approval of a bond and stock issue of $51,941,600 is sought by the Kansas public utilities commission by the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad. An immediate issue of $15,000,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds is asked. The petition followed a denial by the state commission of a recent application for $71,000,000 stock and bond issue.

J. G. BRILL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—J. G. Brill Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1915	1914
Gross	$4,403,416	$4,003,510
Net	280,299	313,105
Dep res	163,973	154,221
Surplus	*116,326	158,883
Total surplus	1,484,090	1,694,209
Sur after divs	1,217,981	1,368,370

*Equal to 2.5% earned on the $4,580,000 preferred stock.

STATE STREET EXCHANGE

Annual report of State Street Exchange shows receipts in 1915 calendar year of $445,450 and a balance after interest on notes and 3½ per cent dividends of $24,808. Property is valued at $6,295,926. On Jan. 1 there were 34 rooms vacant with rental value of $17,000.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Lead 6⅛ bid; tin 41¼ bid. Lead quiet, tin steady.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	99½	103	99½	103
Alaska	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
Alaska rts	11c	13c	10c	12c
Algomah	1	1	1	1
Allouez	72	73	72	73
Am Ag Ch pf	97½	97½	97	97
Amoskeag pf	101	101	101	101
Am Sugar	113	113¼	113	113¼
Am Sugar pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
Am Tel	127½	127¾	127¼	127⅝
Am Woolen pf	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
Am Zinc	68⅞	71	68⅞	71
Anaconda	87⅝	89	87⅝	88¾
Ariz Com	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼
Atchison	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
Atl Gulf & W I	29	29	28½	28½
Atl Gulf pf	45¾	45¾	45	45
B & A	193¾	194	193	193
Bost Elevated	84⅛	84⅛	83½	83½
Bost & Lowell	136	135	136	136
Boston & Maine	38½	41	38½	41
Boston & Me pf	50	50	50	50
Butte & Balak	5	5	5	5
Butte & Sup	79½	84	79¼	83⅞
Calumet & Ariz	71¼	74	71	74
Calu & Hecla	565	569	565	569
Chino	54¾	55½	54¾	55½
Copper Range	64¾	66	64¾	65⅞
Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
East Butte	15½	15¾	15⅛	15¾
Edison Elec	245	245½	245	245½
Fitchburg pf	81¾	83	81¾	83
Franklin	10	10	10	10
Ga Ry & E pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Granby	94	96½	94	95½
Greene-Can	48	48½	47	48½
Hancock	16¼	17	16	17
Indiana	5	5	5	5
Inspiration	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛
Isle Royale	29	30	29	30
Isl Creek Coal	46⅛	46⅛	46	46
Isl Creek pf	89	90½	89	90½
Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
Lake Copper	18½	19	18½	19
Maine Central	102	102	101½	101½
Mason Valley	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Mass	12¼	13¼	12¼	13¼
Mass Elec pf	37½	38	37½	38
Mass Gas	84½	84½	84½	84½
Mass Gas pf	88	88	88	88
Mayflower	3⅞	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝
Miami	37	37¼	36¾	37¼
Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Mohawk	93	93	93	93
New Arcadian	9½	9⅞	9⅛	9¾
New Eng Tel	136	136	136	136
New Idria	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½
Nipe Bay Co	127	131	127	131
Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
North Butte	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾
North Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
N Y N H & H	68	68	67¼	68
Ojibway	2	2	2	2
Old Colony Min	3¼	4	3¼	4
Old Colony	155	155	155	155
Old Dominion	68⅝	69¾	68⅝	69¾
Osceola	91½	94	91	93
Pond Creek Coal	12	12	11¾	12
Pullman	164	165	164	165
Quincy	92	93½	92	93½
Ray Cons	25	25	25	25
Reece Fold Mac	4	4	4	4
Sante Fe	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Shannon	10	10½	10	10½
Shattuck & Ariz	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34½
Sou Utah M & S	38c	38c	35c	35c
St Mary's	65½	66½	65½	66½
Superior	22	22⅞	22	22⅞
Sup & Boston	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
Swift & Co	126¼	126¼	126	126
Tamarack	52	52½	52	52½
Torrington	42	42	41¾	41¾
Trinity	10	10¾	10	10¾
Union Pacific	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
United Fruit	141¼	143½	141¼	142¼
Uni Fruit rts wi	6	6½	6	6⅛
Uni Shoe Mac	55½	56	55¼	55½
Uni Shoe M pf	29½	29½	29½	29½
U S Smelting	60	61⅝	59¾	61½
U S Smelting pf	50⅛	50½	50⅛	50½
U S Steel	84⅛	84¾	83⅞	84¾
U S Steel pf	117⅛	117⅛	116½	116½
Utah-Apex	4	4	3⅞	4
Utah Cons	13½	14	13½	14
Utah Copper	80	80¼	80	80¼
Ventura	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9¼
West End pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Western Union	88½	89½	88½	89½
Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
Wolverine	65	67	65	67

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	92½	92⅜	92½
Anglo French 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	78⅛	77½	78
C B & Q jt 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
N E Cot Yarn 5s	80	80	80
Western Tel 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NORTHERN PACIFIC

		Increase
Fourth week Jan	$1,520,000	$204,000
Month	4,988,000	962,000
From July 1	40,920,653	4,084,777

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
March	12.00	12.05	11.91	11.90
May	12.22	12.24	12.13	12.19
July	12.36	12.38	12.27	12.31
Oct	12.40	12.42	12.30	12.37
Dec	12.52	12.54	12.43	12.46
Jan	12.50	12.50	12.53	12.53

Spots, 12.16, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 P. M.—Cotton futures easier, ⅛ to 1½ points up; sales 7000 bales, including 4200 American; March-April 7.82½d; May-June 7.78½d; July-August 7.73½d; Oct.-Nov. 7.45d.

MIDVALE STEEL AND CAMBRIA IN PLAN TO MERGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company announces that it has made a contract with Messrs. Stotesbury, Donner and Replogle for the acquisation of so much of the stock of the Cambria Steel Company at $81 a share as may be deposited with Drexel & Co. by Feb. 19 next.

This purchase will be financed in the following manner.

The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company will issue and sell to the Guaranty Trust Company and Lee Higginson & Co. $50,000,000 of its 20-year 5 per cent collateral trust and sinking fund bonds convertible into the company's stock at any time at $100 a share.

The company will issue and offer to its stockholders at $60 a share $25,000,000 of treasury stock which offer has already been underwritten by a syndicate.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Gloucester, Norfolk, 1000 bags peanuts, 260 pgks truck.

Str Colonian, London, 280 cs 200 bags walnuts, 1000 bxs dates.

Boston Receipts

Apples, 910 bbls 645 bxs, Florida oranges 2470 bxs, cranberries 58 bbls, strawberries 36 ref, California oranges 3900 bxs, grape fruit 1989 bxs lemons, 1095 bxs, dates 1000 bxs, peanuts 1000 bags, potatoes 28,700 bush, sweet potatoes 633 bbls, onions 3238 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1352 pkgs; last year, 1979 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $6.90 @7.40; special short patents, $7.50@7.75; spring clears in sacks, $5.85@6.25; winter patents, $6.50@7; winter clears, $6@6.50; winter straights, $6.25@6.75; Kansas patents in sacks, $6@6.75.

Millfeed — Spring bran, $24.50@25; winter bran, $24.75@25.25; middlings, $26@29; mixed feed, $25@29; red dog, $31.75; linseed meal, $40.50; cotton seed meal, $35.50@36.50.

Corn — Yellow, 83c; No. 3 yellow, 85½c; No. 4 yellow, 83½c; ship No. 3 yellow, 84½@85c; ship No. 4 yellow, 82½@83c; yellow, 82@82½c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 58½c; No. 2 clipped white, 56½c; No. 3 clipped white, 56c; fancy 40 lbs, 56@56½c; fancy 38 lbs, 55½@56c; regular 38 lbs, 54½@55c; regular 36 lbs, 54@54½c.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.25; bolted, $4.20; bag meal, $1.60@1.62; cracked corn, $1.62@1.64; rolled oatmeal, $5.50; cut and ground, $6.05.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $26.50@27.50, No. 2 grade, $23.50@25; No. 3 grade, $19@20; stock, $16@17.

Straw—Oat, $10@11; rye, $15@15.50.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $4.10@4.15; yellow eyes, $3.55@3.65; red kidney, $5.10@5.20; Scotch green peas, $3@3.10; California small white, $4.15@4.20; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 5½@5¾c lb.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 37@38c; eastern extra, 35@36c; western extras, 35@36c; western prime firsts, 33@34c; western firsts, 31@32c; storage extras, 19½@20c; storage firsts, 18½@19c.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 33@33½c; western creamery extra, 32@32½c; western firsts, 29½@30½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2.25@3.25 box; Florida, $1.75@2.75; grapefruit, $2@3.50 box; cranberries, $2@2.75 crt, $6@8.50 bbl; tangerines, $2@3 strap; strawberries, 20@30c box.

Apples—Baldwins, $2@3.50; Northern Spy, $2.50@3.50; Greenings, 2@3; western box apples, $1.50@2.25; bu box, 75c@$1.50.

Potatoes — Maine, $2.50@2.65 bag; sweet, 85c@$1 bskt.

Onions—Natives, per bu, $1.25@1.50; Connecticut valley, 100-lb bag, $2@3; Spanish, per case, $3.75@4.

Sugar—The American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries announce an advance of 15 points on all grades of sugar, quoting granulated and fine as a basis at 6c per pound in 100-bbl lots and 6.15c per pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers have also advanced, and are now quoting with granulated and fine as a basis at 6.30c per pound in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 2901 tbs no bxs 191,976 lbs butter 139 bxs cheese, 3288 cs eggs; 1915, 1083 tbs 10 bxs 76,164 lbs butter, 158 bxs cheese, 6162 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 5470 pkgs butter, 1890 bxs cheese, 10,426 cs eggs; 1915, 8958 pkgs butter, 2856 bxs cheese, 5862 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Feb 8—Egg market weak; candled 30c, firsts 25c.

CHICAGO, Feb 8—Butter market firm; extras 30½c, extra firsts 29½@30c, firsts 26@28c, packing stock 19½@20c; receipts 7463 pkgs. Egg market steady; firsts 26½c, ordinary firsts 25½c, refrigerator firsts 19@20c, nominal; receipts 3782 cs.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: American Railways 29, Cambria Steel 80⅝, Electric Storage Battery 65⅛, General Asphalt com 33, do pfd tre 72, Lehigh Navigation 76⅝, Lake Superior 10, Philadelphia Company 42, do pfd 44, Philadelphia Electric 28, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 19, Philadelphia Traction 79¼, Union Traction 42½, United Gas Improvement 89⅞.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Adams Express 4s	85	85	85
Am Ag Chem 5s	102½	102½	102½
Am Cot Oil 5s	97	97	97
Am S&R 6s	112	112	112
Am T&T col 4s	92½	92⅜	92½
Am T&T cv 4½s	106½	106½	106½
Anglo-French 5s	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
Armour 4½s	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
Atch adj 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Atch gen 4s	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛
Atch 5s	101½	101½	101½
Atch cv 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼
Atch cv 4s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
B & O 3½s	93¼	93¼	93¼
B & O 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
B & O cv 4½s	98	97⅞	98
B R T 5s 1918	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
C & O cv	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
C & O 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Cent Leather 5s	102	102	102
Chili Cop Co 7s	132	130¾	132
C B & Q 4s	99	98⅞	98⅞
Con Gas cv 6s	124	124	124
Detroit Edison 5s	103½	103½	103½
Erie gm lien	76¼	76	76¼
Erie cv A	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
Erie cv B	80½	80½	80½
Granby 6s	108	108	108
Insp Copper cv	185	183¼	185
Indiana Steel 5s	102⅜	102¼	102¼
Inter-Met 4½s	75⅜	75¼	75¼
Int Paper 6s	102	102	102
I R T fdg 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
Iowa Cen 4s	57⅜	56½	57⅜
Lack Steel 5s '23	98⅞	93⅞	98⅞
Lack Steel 5s '50	94	94	94
L S & M S 4s 1931	95	95	95
M & St L 4s	60	59⅝	59⅞
N Y Cent 3½s	83⅛	83	83
N Y Cent 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾
N Y Cent 6s	115	115	115
N Y C 4s 1958	99	99	99
N Y C 4s 1959	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
N Y Ry 5s	63	62¾	62⅞
N Y Ry fdg 4s	77⅜	76⅝	77⅜
N Y Tel 4½s	99¼	99	99
N & W 4s	93½	93½	93½
Northern Pac 3s	67	67	67
Northern Pac 4s	94	93½	94
Penn cv 4½s	106⅛	106	105⅛
P S of N J 5s	90	90	90
Reading 4s	95½	95½	95½
Rep I & S 5s	99	99	99
R I fdg 4s	67¾	66½	67
R I 5s	47	47	47
Seaboard A L adj 5s	66¾	66½	66½
So Pac fdg 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
So Pac cv 5s	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
So Ry gen 4s	72½	72¼	72½
So Ry 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
St Paul gm 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾
St Paul cv 5s	109	108¾	108¾
Tenn Cop cv 6s f pd	120	120	120
Third Av adj 5s	84	83½	83⅞
Third Av 4s	83	82⅞	83
U P cv 4s	93⅞	93½	93⅞
U P 1st 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
U RR of SF 4s	44½	44½	44½
U S Rubber 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼
U S Steel 5s	105	104⅞	104⅞
Wabash 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½
West Maryland 4s	72¼	72¼	72¼
Western Union 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
West'house cv f pd	136¾	136⅛	136¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99¼	....	99½	....
coupon	99½	....	99	....
Registered 3s	101¼	....	101¼	....
coupon	101	....	101	....
Registered 4s	110	....	110¼	....
coupon	110	....	110	....
Panama 2s '36	98	....	98	....
Panama 2s '38	93	....	98	....
Panama 3s '61	101½	....	101½	....
coupon	101½	....	101½	....

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Aetna Explosive	4¾	4¾	4¾
American Oil	65c	58c	60c
Boston Ely	64c	55c	64c
Bay State Gas	23c	21c	21c
Bingham Mines	7¾	7¾	7¾
Boston Corbin	46c	45c	45c
Boston Montana	50c	39c	41c
Butte London	39c	39c	39c
Calumet Corbin	6½	6	6
Champion	25c	21c	25c
Chief	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Conigan	4¾	4¾	4¾
Cons Arizona	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Cons Copper Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Davis Daly	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Eagle Bluebell	1 7/16	1 7/16	1 7/16
First National Copper	7¼	6¾	7¼
Fuller	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Germany	75c	75c	75c
Gold Lake	52c	52c	52c
Humboldt	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Iron Cap	4	4	4
do pref	7	7	7
Jumbo	1¼	1¼	1¼
Majestic	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
Mexican Metals	43c	43c	43c
Mojave	5⅜	5	5¼
Nevada Douglas	85c	84c	84c
New Baltic	3⅞	3¾	3¾
Nixon	63c	48c	55c
Onondaga	1¾	1¾	1¾
Ray Hercules	3	3	3
Rilla Mining Co	1⅝	1 3/16	1½
Seneca	48½	48½	48½
Stewart	55c	50c	55c
Rilla Mining Co	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Tonopah Ext	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Truro Steel	13	13	13
United Verde Ex	9½	9⅛	9⅛
United Zinc pref	1	1	1
Utah eMtals	9¼	8¾	9⅛
Yukon Gold	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Venture	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Zinc	2½	2¼	2⅝

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market is firm: Lake Boat 10½@11, Marconi Am 3¾@4, First National Copper 6½@7, Midvale 68¼@68½, do rights 6⅛@6¼, Cuba Cane Sugar 51⅞@52¼, St. Joseph Lead 15@15¼, Chevrolet 128@132, Chandler 91@92, Peerless 26½@27, White Motors 50¾@51¼, Cosden Oil 21⅝@21⅞, Cerre de Pasco 40¾@41.

LONDON LIST IS INCLINED TO SAG TODAY

Business Remains Quiet — Gilt-Edge Section Narrow and Irregular—Fluctuations in American Shares Small

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England — Copper shares strong; metal price easier. Stock markets generally slightly more active at close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England — Generally the stock exchange markets were inclined to sag today. Business remained quiet. Changes in prices in the gilt-edged section were narrow and mixed.

Fluctuations in Americans were narrow and the tone was softer. Canadians hesitated.

Home railways shares lacked steadiness and Argentine rails were irregular, affected by earnings. Buying of Paris helped Spanish bonds.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	58⅝	⅛
British 4½s	97	..
Atchison	103⅛	½
Baltimore & Ohio	87⅞	¾
Canadian Pacific	171½	*1
Chesapeake & Ohio	62	½
Chicago Great Western	12⅝	⅜
St. Paul, ex-div	98⅝	*⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	11⅜	..
Erie	37½	½
do 1st pref	53	½
Illinois Central	103⅝	..
Louisville & Nashville	124	¼
Kansas & Texas	6⅜	..
New York Central	105½	..
Norfolk & Western	116	1
Ontario & Western	26½	6½
Pennsylvania	56¾	*⅛
Reading	76⅞	⅜
Southern Railway	21¼	¼
Southern Pacific	100	¼
Union Pacific	133½	½
United States Steel	83⅝	½

*Advance.

DIVIDENDS

The Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., declared quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its first preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 10.

The Cerro De Pasco Mining Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 21.

The Wilmington Gas Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 1 as registered Feb. 18.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 17.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad has declared a dividend of 5 per cent on its first preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 21. The last previous disbursement on the issue was 2½ per cent on March 2, 1914.

The Quaker Oats Company have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred and of 2½ per cent on the common stocks. The common dividend is payable April 15 to holders of record April 1 and the preferred May 31 to holders of record May 1.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 56⅝ cents.

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Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

EARNINGS OF STEEL TRADE ARE ENORMOUS

New Records Are Established by U. S. Steel Corporation and Independents — War Order Companies to Report Soon

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The outlook for the steel industry was never better. Earnings and production are establishing new records and judging from orders booked and business offered there can be no change in conditions for some time.

Over the next six months earnings beyond the most optimistic estimates may be realized. This applies to independents as well as to United States Steel. The big earnings of ordnance companies and other plants that accepted war contracts are yet to come.

American Car & Foundry, American Can, American Locomotive, Baldwin Locomotive and other concerns that accepted war orders made little or nothing on these contracts last year, but deliveries are now under way and profits will accumulate rapidly. Earnings of many of these companies will be published from time to time over the next 12 months, and the public will then be given its first definite idea of what "outside" manufacturers are capable of doing in earnings on war orders.

The Steel Corporation is not a war order company. It does not purpose to enlarge in this line, but the management might adopt a different policy if the United States became involved in hostilities. With its capacity for turning out 20,000,000 tons of ingots annually, a production as large as that of the whole of Germany, the position United States Steel would occupy in case of war needs no analysis.

United States Steel is satisfied with its profits on commercial steel. Net of $120,000,000 in the first half of this year would cause no surprise. In this period Steel will earn as much as it has heretofore earned in a normal full year. If earnings do reach the amount mentioned there will be a surplus available for common stock of more than $75,000,000, equal to about $15 a share, or at the rate of $30 annually, and sufficient to pay dividends on the common at the rate of 5 per cent a year for a period of three years.

Republic Iron & Steel promises to make a showing as satisfactory, from viewpoint of surplus for the common stock, as United States Steel.

Republic Steel earned at rate of $25 a share for its common in the last quarter of 1915, and earnings are now running at the rate of $30 a share. It will not be a great while before Republic satisfies all dividends in arrears on the preferred. These back dividends amount to 11 per cent. Four months' earnings at present rate would almost wipe them out.

Crucible Steel is said to be earning at rate of close to $2,000,000 monthly, before deductions. Certain interests are inclined to discredit this estimate, but if Crucible is earning $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 a month, there is little room for complaint.

Bethlehem Steel will lead all companies in earnings on common stock. With its earnings running at rate of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 a month, new value is being added to the common at rate of $30 to $35 a share a month. Whether these profits are paid out in dividends or go into new construction, the equity of the common shareholder is still there.

Other steel companies that will make record showings in first half of this year include Inland Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Midvale Steel, Cambria Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Pennsylvania Steel, Jones & Laughlin Steel and Pittsburgh Steel.

BALTIMORE SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Issue of $1,500,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of Baltimore Sheet & Tin Plate Company, underwritten by syndicate headed by Fidelity Trust Company of this city and Aldred & Co. of New York, was offered publicly Monday. Entire amount of 15,000 shares was sold. Offering is one of most successful that has been made in Baltimore for some time. Price was 97 and purchase of each share of preferred stock carried one fourth share of common stock.

J. M. Jones, formerly vice-president and general manager of Massillon Rolling Mills Company of Massillon, O., has been elected president of Baltimore Sheet & Tin Plate Company.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Underwood Typewriter Company reports changes in earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, as follows:

	1915	Increase
Net earnings	$1,464,787	$623,353
Total income	1,517,150	624,515
Depreciation	180,573	*32,674
Net profit	**1,336,586	657,189
Common dividends	340,000	...
Preferred dividends	316,750	*5,250
Spec surp cap res	38,238	126,063
Total ded	694,988	*131,313
Surplus	641,598	788,502
Red of cap stk	110,716	*160,308
Prev surp	4,014,435	732,314

*Decrease. **After allowing for 7% on preferred stock the balance is equal to 15.73% on $3,500,000 common stock, compared with 4.22% on same stock previous year.

LIGHT WOOL SPECULATION BUT TONE AND PRICE FIRM

American Buyers Operate to Advantage in British Colonies, Their Purchases Sending Values Up Considerably as They Compete With Europe and Asia

No lessening of the wool market's peculiar tension is reported, and dealers show a continued remarkable keenness for all grades of stock, with an unusually large demand in view, for which the market maintains its previous tone and momentum.

Perhaps it may be admitted that there is a somewhat lighter speculative interest, but a large quantity, nevertheless, is passing from the hands of wool merchants into consuming channels. Taking the situation as a whole, therefore, a rather strong market is in evidence, with good lots of domestic and imported stock finding a steady outlet in the trade day by day.

American buyers have been operating to advantage in the markets of the British colonies. Their competition with buyers from England, Russia and Japan has been very sharp, especially in Australia, and has sent values up considerably.

Shipments from New Zealand, past and prospective, indicate that a fair aggregate quantity of wool is coming to this country from that source, notwithstanding the cost of freight and insurance that must be added to the original price of the wool.

At the London sales, greasy crossbreds and pulled wools increased in value before the close of the series, but the amount taken for this country was less than usual and has had small effect on this market, except in a general way, for it is merely confirmatory of the prevailing impression regarding the upward drift of quotations.

In this market the imports of Australian merinos and Cape wools, also New Zealand and South American crossbreds, have passed into manufacturers' hands with considerable freedom this month to date, and prices indicate a growing strength in this direction that is quite as pronounced as it is in domestic wools of similar grades.

It is this feature of the situation that has led to an appreciable degree of contracting in the West for wool as yet unshorn. Operations of this character have been most conspicuous in Utah, but there is no little amount also spoken for in other territories, even as far north as Montana, and some shearing is said to be under way in Arizona, where the early clip will soon be ready for this market.

Some of the early contracting has been accomplished at prices which compare very favorably with values quoted at the seaboard market during the winter, and it is believed that this is indicative of still further advances later in the year. It is understood that the quality secured is by no means extremely large, but efforts are steadily made to sound the growers and secure if possible more clips from the new output of 1916 at a reasonable figure.

In the goods market the mills are booked for a long time ahead, most of the European governments being very frequently in the market for uniforms, underclothing and other supplies. For civilians also, heavy fabrics for both men's wear and dress goods are under order extensively. Carpet manufacturers and the mills producing blankets are using up fair amounts of class III. stock, and quite a number of manufacturers in other lines are using best offerings of this class of wool for better than carpet purposes, a procedure common at this season of the year.

It is estimated that the value of the American wool product during the past year was $85,200,954, compared with $66,731,237 in 1914, the increase being due practically entirely to the effect of the European war upon the textile industry.

MELBOURNE, Australia—Wool sales have been resumed after a week's suspension owing to lack of shipping facilities. Prices are generally higher despite embargo on the export of crossbred to the United States and Italy.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Record prices were reached in the wool sales here Tuesday.

UNION STATION CO. OF CHICAGO TO SELL BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is understood that arrangements are being concluded for the sale of $35,000,000 of 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds of the Union Station Company of Chicago to New York bankers. Details regarding the matter are expected to be announced at an early date. Representatives of some of the western railroad companies which are identified with affairs of the Union Station Company are now in this city conferring regarding the matter.

It will be recalled that the public utilities commission of Illinois in October, 1915, sanctioned the issue of $50,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Union Station Company, it being announced at the time that a part of the issue would be sold as funds were needed in connection with the development work incident to the Union Station Company undertaking.

The new bonds will be guaranteed jointly by the Pennsylvania Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The new station will be used by the four proprietary companies and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

At the time the Union Station Company was incorporated on July 31, 1913, for the purpose of constructing a union station in Chicago, it was estimated that its cost would be from $50,000,000 to $65,000,000. The company has an authorized capital stock of $3,500,000, of which $2,800,000 is outstanding, a one fourth interest in which is held each by the Pennsylvania Company, the "Panhandle," the Burlington and the St. Paul Railway companies.

ATLANTIC GULF'S DIVIDEND PLANS

It is expected that Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies directors will take up the question of initiation of dividends on the $14,996,000 preferred about March 15. By that time final figures for the Dec. 31 fiscal year will be in hand and directors will have data sufficient to guide their decision on the dividend question. Atlantic Gulf earned $17 per share on its preferred in the late year and there is every reason to expect a duplication of this performance during the current 12 months, although the first quarter will perhaps not compare over-favorably with last year, when outside charters brought in heavy net profits.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange: Sterling opened steady at 4.75 15-16@4.76 for demand and 4.76 9-16@4.76⅝ for cables. French cables strong at 5.88 and checks at 5.89½. Lire cables 6.75, checks 6.75½; Swiss cables 5.19½, checks 5.20; Stockholm 28@28.10; pesetas 19 and 19.05; guilders 45 1-6@45¼; rubles firm, 29.90 and 29.30.

JANUARY IMPORTS OF GEMS SHOW A BIG INCREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Preliminary estimates of importations of all classes of gems amount to $2,797,297 for January, compared with $894,032 imported in January, 1915, an increase of 213 per cent. The latest available statistics of importation of diamonds, often thought of as an index of general prosperity, indicate a heavy increase in comparison with last year.

The following table gives changes in imports for the first three weeks of January and monthly compared with similar periods in previous years. Imports of diamonds at New York:

	1916	Decrease
January (3 weeks)	$1,374,915	*$588,148
	1915	
December	2,319,755	*1,080,021
November	3,570,110	*1,751,514
October	2,013,614	*1,393,341
September	1,787,300	649,042
August	1,270,176	100,539
July	1,415,084	114,340
June	1,207,252	71,244
May	1,421,507	758,320
April	1,130,500	1,231,628
March	1,000,140	241,197
February	1,501,211	830,588

*Increase.

Inasmuch as New York imports account for all imports of diamonds into the United States with exception of a small percentage, these figures reflect practically the increasing prosperity of the United States.

The following table gives diamonds imported at the port of New York, imports of the entire country, and New York's percentage of the total:

	Entire country	N.Y.	% at N.Y.
December, 1915	...	$2,319,755	..
November, 1915	...	2,370,110	..
October, 1915	$2,110,780	2,013,614	95
September, 1915	1,860,239	1,787,300	96
August, 1915	1,304,179	1,270,176	97
July, 1915	1,442,171	1,416,084	98
3d quarter 1915	4,606,589	4,511,331	98
2d quarter	3,969,589	3,819,268	96
1st quarter	3,431,043	3,354,118	98
4th quarter 1914	1,390,254	1,156,537	83
3d quarter	3,032,311	2,627,776	87
2d quarter	5,093,966	4,863,178	96
1st quarter	5,475,812	5,463,531	99.7

Imports for November were the largest in any month for the past two years.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Kelly-Springfield Tire Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, as follows:

	1915	Increase
Gross profit	$2,880,080	$676,319
Oper and adm exp	1,095,874	181,858
Net op inc	1,684,206	494,460
Total inc	1,706,744	475,124
Interest	...	*16,476
Net inc	**1,706,744	491,600

*Decrease. **After deducting dividends on the preferred stock, balance is equal to 29.67% earned on $4,834,000 common stock, against 23.15% on $4,000,000 common previous year.

LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON, England—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £100, futures £99, electro £132; sales, spot copper 200 tons; futures 600 tons. Spot tin £179 15s., futures £179 10s., straits £183; sales, spot tin 100 tons; futures 130 tons. Spot lead £31 15s. futures £31. Spot spelter £91, futures £85

ELECTRIC BOAT'S YEAR'S SHOWING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Electric Boat Company reports net earnings for 1915 of $5,622,854 and a balance after depreciation and dividend of $3,401,522. Unfinished business on Jan. 1, 1916, was about $25,000,000 in addition to which licensees of the company in foreign countries are working on large orders, the exact details of which are not known to officials and the profits on which cannot be known until the end of the war.

The balance sheet of the company of Dec. 31 last shows total assets and liabilities of $19,589,448, total current assets of $6,383,675 and total current liabilities of $769,207. The company has cash bills and accounts receivable on Dec. 31 last amounting to $3,560,227.

NEW HAVEN ROAD JANUARY GROSS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Operating officials of the New Haven road having reported that January freight and passenger transportation was the largest in the history of the company, and that February is running equally large, it is interesting to note that gross earnings in January, 1915, amounted to $4,721,801 compared with $4,942,862 in 1914 and $5,423,442 in 1913, and in February, 1915, gross amounted to $4,590,966, compared with $4,567,770 in 1914 and $4,929,729 in 1913.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 9)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carr Adams & Co.; Tour.
Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Adams.
Burlington, N. C.—I. J. Mazin; U. S.
Calais, Me.—N. A. Olson; U. S.
Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—W. T. Koch; U. S.
Chicago—Mr. Hagar of Tucker & Hagar.
Ft. Wayne—H. Hess of John Stillman D. G. Co.; Essex.
Hartford—Mr. Pollard of D. Fox & Co.
Havana—Maimo Yglesias of Muallo & Co.; Essex.
Kansas City—K. L. and H. R. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Los Angeles—Wm. McDonough of Cohn, Goldwater & Co., U. S.
Mobile—J. S. Simon; U. S.
New Orleans—J. L. Steinan of Steinan Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
New York—J. W. Kirby of A. J. Bales & Co.; Essex.
New York—Mr. Kirby of A. J. Bales & Co.
New York—Mr. Elliott of Merritt Elliot & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
New York—A. Bradshaw of Belles Hess Co.; Adams.
Oxford, N. C.—S. Cohen; U. S.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Philadelphia—J. C. and H. S. Morrison; Essex.
Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser; Essex.
Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez; U. S.
San Francisco—I. K. Lewis of Krageus, Inc.; Lenox.
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of George & Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.
Sheboyan—J. Orlebeke of H. Prang; Essex.
Sheboyan—Otto Hansohn of H. Prang; Essex.
St. Louis—Mr. Leonard and Alanson Brown of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Louis—B. Jones of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.
Tryon, N. C.—J. N. Jackson of Nelson Jackson, Jr.; Adams.
Williamsport, Pa.—T. M. Dempsey; Essex.
Wheeling, W. Va.—W. H. Manning; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Quebec, Ont.—J. V. Hatch of Gale Bros.; U. S.
Philadelphia—Edgar Loewe; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FINANCIAL NOTES

Reichsmarks, German exchange, have recovered four cents from low of the winter to 77 cents.

The Railway Appliance Association, a $1,000,000 safety device corporation, has been incorporated in New York by Boston capitalists.

Merger of Burgess-Curtiss Company of Marblehead, Mass., and Glenn H. Curtiss Company of Hammondsport, N. Y., both aeroplane producers, is contemplated. One million dollars is involved in the transaction.

CHIEF CONSOLIDATED'S PROFITS

The annual report of the Chief Consolidated Mining for 1915 shows net profits of $111,339, compared with $59,364 in 1914. Comparative figures follow:

	1915	1914
Gold, ounces	4,634	6,337
Silver, ounces	403,854	665,947
Lead, pounds	8,232,606	5,974,008
Total receipts	$324,937	$303,184
Expenses	213,598	243,770
Net profits	111,339	59,364
Dividends	88,033	87,676
Balance	23,286	28,312
Total surplus	210,034	186,748

The report states that the value of ore in 1915 was $20.55 per ton; freight, smelting and other charges $10.59 per ton; net per ton $9.96.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC

The Ottawa Electric Railway reports for 12 months:

Year—	1915	1914
Gross earnings	$1,041,100	$1,006,459
Exps and maint	657,325	665,226
Net earnings	383,775	431,233
Dividends	281,536	281,536
Interest	47,926	39,109
Surplus	17,443	78,115

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sugar market continues quiet, Cubas 4.86c., although only few sales are reported by the dealers. Porto Ricos are held at 4.70c, by the dealers, one sale of 15,000 bags being reported at these figures. Fine granulated is reported unchanged at 6.00c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET DOES NOT CHANGE MUCH

Heavy Transfer of Cash in Connection With Payment of Taxes and Sale of Exchequer Bonds Causes Slight Squeeze, but It Is Not Serious

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The value of money at the close of the week ending Jan. 22 is much the same as during the previous seven days. At the latter end of the week, that is on the Thursday and Friday, there was a mild squeeze and the market had to go to the bank for some slight assistance. This state of affairs was said to be entirely due to the heavy transfer of cash in connection with the payment of taxes which was thought to be of abnormal proportions. In addition to this there has been the heavy transfer of funds in connection with the sale of exchequer bonds and the usual treasury bills, the sale of the latter up to Jan. 15, the date of the last available treasury statement, adding a further £6,000,000 to the total outstanding which now exceeds £412,000,000, and the sale of exchequer bonds in the same seven days totalled over £19,500,000 which is the largest amount yet placed in any one week.

The sources from which the financial requirements of the government are to be met during the next 11 weeks,—till the end of the nation's fiscal year,—are now more apparent than formerly. If the budget estimates are to be realized, the revenue between now and April 5 will have to yield about £116,000,000, but they will probably substantially exceed that sum, so that at least £11,000,000 a week should come in from this source. This will leave between £25,000,000 and £30,000,000 a week to be found by borrowing, which should not be difficult in view of the way in which the exchequer bonds and treasuries are being disposed of. Thus for the time being at any rate, the vast sums which are now daily required, appear to be not difficult to obtain, but when the new fiscal year is reached there appears to be no doubt that some further measures will have to be adopted to finance the enormous stream of expenditure.

The rates for short money which on Thursday and Friday were from 4½ up to 5 per cent had receded today to from 4 to 4¾ per cent, but there does not appear to be much likelihood of a lengthy return to the very easy conditions which existed recently in the short loan market. The central institution did a moderate amount of business on Thursday in loans at 5½ per cent. The quotation today for 60 and 90-day paper is 5⅛ to 5 3-16 per cent, and four and six months bills are 5 3-16 and 5⅜ per cent respectively.

The position of the Bank of England as shown by last Thursday's statement has not undergone much alteration during the period covered by the statement. The ratio is .18 per cent lower at 22.28, mainly in consequence of an increase in "public deposits" of £5,921,000, which stood at £59,474,227. "Other deposits" are £3,294,018 down and other securities are £2,364,230 up. Bullion to the amount of £835,000 went abroad, and as £826,000 was received, the net efflux for the week was only £9000. Notes to the amount of £428,840 came back from circulation which more than offset the net efflux of gold abroad and into the country. The total amount of gold now held is £51,168,000.

Bar silver after falling from 27d to 26¾d has recovered again to 27 3-16d. The price has been mostly firm and the demand seems to be well maintained.

Among the exchanges the Italian rate shows the most improvement, the lira appreciating to 31.45, which is a considerable gain on last week's quotation. Amsterdam has moved to a slight extent in London's favor, also Paris, while Petrograd is unmoved at 161½. The New York rate is not much altered since a week ago.

The stock exchange has experienced little to relieve its featureless course. In the gilt edged section a good volume of investment buying has been diverted from the war loan market to the purchase of exchequer bonds. The French bonds have been very active and the general tone of British railway shares has remained firm in view of forthcoming dividend announcements. The American section of the market is practically at a standstill owing to the government's mobilization plan for American securities, but the demand from New York for Argentine rails has greatly augmented the situation. There has not been a large amount of stock bought or sold, but as the amount of stock on offer was small, the rise in prices was rather out of proportion to the true position. There seems to be no question but that the outlook in the Argentine is most favorable to the railways and the demand which has sprung up for this class of security is not unnatural. The rubber share market continues to be active and the price of the commodity, though below the level of a few weeks ago, is still at a most favorable level for the plantation companies.

PACIFIC MAIL'S STOCK ADVANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Pacific Mail Steamship stock, with a par value of $5 a share, sold this week as high as 17⅛ on the exchange. The upward movement has been under way for about a week. The 110,800 shares of this stock, which were sold by the Southern Pacific railway to the American International Corporation, were sold for $12.50 a share. On the surface it appears, therefore, that the new interests may have found assets which the Southern Pacific was unable to detect. Inquiries, however, brought the information that no new assets had been discovered.

The rise was attributed to an appreciation of the Pacific Mail Company's good will. It was recalled that it was provided in the negotiations of sale that the Southern Pacific should not get one cent for good will. But the merchant in the Orient who knows that the Pacific Mail is the oldest American ship company on the Pacific, has a certain regard for the Pacific Mail line, which was not destroyed when the company changed hands. It is the flag of the Pacific Mail, it is contended, which represents the additional asset.

It was learned that a large proportion of the original stockholders did not sell their stock at the offering price of $12.50. This offer is still in effect.

STEEL FOUNDRIES CO. BUSINESS GOOD

President Lamont of the American Steel Foundries Company says: "We have been operating at full capacity on domestic business for nearly two months and we have more orders on hand than ever before. They are sufficient to continue operations at 100 per cent capacity for the next six months. Prices are satisfactory. Our position is similar to that of all steel concerns in the Chicago district in respect to business beyond the first half of 1916. There are plenty of inquiries; we take some new business, but do not care to commit ourselves at present prices for much additional tonnage."

ROCK ISLAND NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The $7,500,000 6 per cent two-year notes of Rock Island road, due Feb. 16, are being extended for six months on a 6 per cent basis, with the same collateral. By agreement between Bankers Trust Company and the receiver the notes become an obligation of the receiver. The notes are mostly held by institutions, no public offering having been made when sold by the railway company two years ago.

LIBRARY BUREAU'S BALANCE SHEET

Consolidated balance sheet of the Library Bureau and subsidiary companies as of Dec. 31, 1915, compares as follows:

ASSETS	1915	1914
Cash on hand and in banks	$103,522	$84,328
Accounts receivable, less reserve	480,908	488,686
Notes receivable	4,625	640
Raw material and mds	933,469	1,056,336
Advanced expenses	23,300	23,219
Real est and bldgs, less reserve	405,404	413,391
Factory fachinery and equipment, less dep.	256,133	294,011
Office furniture and fixtures, less deprec.	41,110	57,591
Catalogues	7,817	12,930
Leasehold prop imp.	...	1,341
Investments	63,542	66,690
Good will	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total	$3,819,895	$3,999,194
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$80,893	$68,681
Div payable Jan. 1	30,000	30,000
Notes payable	125,000	125,000
Accrued	50,797	50,870
Mortgage bonds	122,80	132,500
Debenture bonds	175,000	350,000
Cap stock pref A	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cap stock pref B	500,000	500,000
Cap stock common	1,500,000	1,500,000
Surplus	235,404	242,143
Total liabilities	$3,819,895	$3,999,194

EXPRESS BUSINESS OF THE NEW HAVEN

The contract between the New Haven and the Adams Express Company, under which gross receipts from the express business on the New Haven lines are divided equally between the railroad and the express company, expired about two months ago.

Since then the Adams Company has continued to conduct the express business on the New Haven, but negotiations have been on looking to a placing of another contract either with the Adams or elsewhere. It is of course possible that the American Express or some other company may bid lower than the Adams.

Express companies are contending that they are entitled to a higher percentage return under their contracts with railroads than have been had under agreements placed in former years.

Express revenues of the New Haven amount to about $2,800,000 per annum.

HOLLINGER GOLD MINES REPORT

MONTREAL, Que.—Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd., for year ended Dec. 31, 1915, is expected to report gold production of $3,250,000, compared with $2,688,355 in 1914. Gross profits are estimated at $2,058,000, compared with $1,786,679 and $1,126,743, respectively, at end of 1914 and 1913.

ABSORPTION OF NEW BOND ISSUES RAPID

New Financing Can Be Accomplished Now With Little Difficulty—Tendency of Anglo-French 5s Irregular

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The ease with which new financing can now be done was shown last week by rapid absorption of new issues. Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company $15,000,000 three-year 5 per cent notes at an offering price of 99¾ went with a rush. This was to have been expected because of great demand for short-term securities by banks. An issue of $15,000,000 Braden Copper 15-year 6 per cent bonds, however, went nearly as fast at 99. There was also an excellent demand for new public utility issues of smaller use.

Listed bonds showed no definite price tendency last week. Anglo-French 5s, which continue by far the most active issues, broke through 95 again, but met with a greatly increased demand at 94¾. This issue is steadily becoming absorbed, and although its price may still be subject to fluctuations, in accordance with the course of the war, the high rating of the security back of it is considered sufficient to give the issue a firmly established place in the investment market with almost certain prospects for an advance if the war turns in the Allies' favor.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific refunding 4s were active and strong, advancing more than five points to 69½, a new high price. The debenture 5s also advanced more than four points to 48. The improvement in these bonds was due to belief that Rock Island does not need as much new money as has been reported. Other bond issues to show good gains were New York Railways adjustment 5s, up 2½ to 60¾, and Third Avenue adjustment 5s, 1½ points up at 84.

Trading in bonds on the exchange last week was more active than recently. Daily sales compared with corresponding weeks as follows:

	1916	1915
Monday	$5,167,500	$1,460,500
Tuesday	4,954,000	2,107,500
Wednesday	4,144,000	1,970,500
Thursday	4,238,000	2,242,500
Friday	5,347,000	2,514,500
Saturday	2,494,500	1,199,500
Total	$26,345,000	$11,500,000

Trading for the past eight weeks has been as follows:

Dec. 18	$25,219,500	Jan. 15	$33,981,000
Dec. 25	24,543,500	Jan. 22	23,861,500
Jan. 1	27,720,000	Jan. 29	24,633,500
Jan. 8	28,547,000	Feb. 5	26,345,000

The most active issues with amount of trading in each were as follows:

Anglo-French five-year 5s	$4,791,000
International Merc Mar 4½s ctfs	1,766,000
Lackawanna Steel 1st c ev 5s, 1950	1,236,000
N Y Cent ev deb 6s, 1935	954,000
N Y Railway adjust 5s, 1942	893,000
Chicago, R I & Pac ref 4s, 1934	740,000
So Pacific cv 4s, 1929	500,000
Chic, Bur & Q jt col 4s, 1921	412,000
Balt & O conv 4½s, 1933	384,000
Inter Rap Tr 1st & ref 5s, 1966	361,000
Third Av adjust 5s, 1960	353,000

A STATE TAX ON INCOMES

The history and the principles underlying this form of tax are discussed in a pamphlet we have just published. It will be sent on request.

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BASEBALL MEN HOLD BANQUET THIS EVENING

National League Acts as Host in Celebrating Fortieth Anniversary of Its Organization

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With President J. K. Tener presiding, the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, will hold a big banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening in honor of the fortieth anniversary of the formation of the organization and leading baseball owners, players, writers and fans from all over the United States are to be among the guests of the league and club owners.

The present National league was organized in New York city Feb. 2, 1876, and it has operated baseball clubs every year since that time. Professional baseball really started in 1871, but it was not until 1876 that the league was formed with the Hon. M. G. Bulkeley of Hartford, Conn., as president and N. E. Young as secretary. From that time up to the present, the organization has grown tremendously both as regards money invested and patronage.

The league has had eight presidents as follows: M. G. Bulkeley, 1876; W. A. Hulbert, 1877-1882; A. G. Mills, 1883-1884; N. E. Young, 1885-1902; H. C. Pulliam 1903-1909; J. A. Heydler, 1909; T. J. Lynch, 1910-1913, and J. K. Tener, who has held the office since 1913. In its 40 years of existence the league has had only three secretarys. N. E. Young served from 1876 to 1902, H. C. Pulliam from 1903 to 1907 and J. A. Heydler from 1907 to date.

It is expected that all the presidents of the league clubs will be in attendance, but to President P. D. Haughton of the Boston Braves and C. H. Weeghman of the Chicago Cubs will go several honors not enjoyed by others. In the first place they are the two presidents new to the league this year and the meeting held yesterday was the first that either had ever attended. In the second place they are representing the only two charter-member clubs of the league which are still in the organization.

The directors of the National league held a meeting Tuesday morning which lasted only a short time. P. D. Haughton of the Braves was made a director to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of J. E. Gaffney, former owner and president of the Braves. There was a second meeting of the league in the afternoon at which several questions of more or less importance were acted upon.

It was voted to increase the power of the president so that his decision regarding protested games could not be appealed from. It was also decided that all National league diamonds shall be inspected before the 1916 season starts and certified reports of the surveys sent to the president. The official diagram of a diamond is to be changed so as to correct errors discovered in the rules regarding the pitching distance, batter's box and proper location of second base.

The schedule as drawn up by Barney Dreyfuss was adopted and is expected to prove one of the most satisfactory ever made. It has only three dates which conflict with the American league and all are in Chicago.

Two questions which were discussed and which will receive further attention at today's meeting were the limiting of the number of 25-cent seats in each park to 2000 and an amendment to the playing rules requiring the shortest distance from the home plate to the outfield fence on fair ground shall be 270 feet instead of 235, as now.

Umpires for the season of 1916 were appointed as follows: Robert Emslie, Henry O'Day, William Klem, Charles Rigley, Mal Eason, William Byron, Ernest Quigley and P. A. Harrison. The last named came from the International league. Al Orth will be retained as utility umpire.

Among the league members present were: P. D. Haughton and W. E. Hapgood, Boston; C. H. Ebbets; C. H. Weeghman, Chicago; A. G. Herrmann and Thomas Coogan, Cincinnati; H. N. Hempstead, Ashley Lord and J. B. Foster, New York; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Britton, St. Louis.

PROPOSE CHANGE IN BASKETBALL

CLEVELAND, O.—George Hepbron, representing the A. A. U. and authority on basketball rules, here on a speaking trip to basketball coaches and players, said that he is considering a proposal for a change in the rules of the game made to him by Karl Kist, Cleveland's Y. M. C. A. athletic director.

Kist favors dropping the present method of tossing up the ball to the centers at the opening of the game and after each field goal. He would substitute tossing the ball in from the side lines, just as is done when it goes out of bounds. This, he says, would do away with the advantage which a tall center gives to a team and would permit a team to consist of five all-around athletes.

KENT CLUB GETS CHAMPIONSHIP

CHICAGO, Ill.—Decision to hold the annual championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at Grand Rapids, Mich., was reached at a meeting of the executive committee of the association Tuesday. The tournament is set for Aug. 21-25 on the Kent Country Club course.

OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL SCHEDULE FOR THE SEASON OF 1916

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	ABROAD
BOSTON		April 12, 13, 14, 15 May 30, 30, 31 June 1 Aug. 12, 14, 15	May 4, 5, 6, 8 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 28, 29 30	April 17, 18, 19 June 23, 24, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5	May 13, 15, 16 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31	May 17, 18 19, 20 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 10, 11, 12 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 18, 19	12 Saturdays 6 Sundays Decoration Day
BROOKLYN	April 20, 21, 22, 24 June 28, 29, 30 July 1 Sept. 8, 9, 11		April 29 May 1, 2, 3 July 3, 4, 4, 5 Sept. 5, 6, 7	April 25, 26, 27, 28 May 26, 27, 29 Sept. 1, 2, 4, 4	May 22, 23, 24, 25 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 10, 11, 12 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27	May 17, 18 19, 20 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 28, 29, 30	13 Saturdays 5 Sundays July 4th Labor Day
NEW YORK	April 25, 26, 27, 28 May 26, 27, 29 Sept. 1, 2, 4, 4	April 17, 18, 19 June 23, 24, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5		April 12, 13, 14, 15 May 30, 30, 31 June 1 Aug. 12, 14, 15	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 6, 7, 8 10 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 18, 19	May 17, 18 19, 20 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 20, 21, 22	12 Saturdays 5 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day
PHILADELPHIA	April 29 May 1, 2, 3 July 3, 4, 4, 5 Sept. 5, 6, 7	May 4, 5, 6, 8 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 28, 29 30	April 20, 21, 22, 24 June 28, 29, 30 July 1 Sept. 8, 9, 11		May 17, 18 19, 20 July 15, 17, 18 July 24 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 18, 19	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 10, 11, 12 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27	13 Saturdays 5 Sundays July 4th
PITTSBURGH	June 15, 16, 17, 17 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 23, 25, 26	June 2, 3, 5 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 7 Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 16, 18, 19	June 10, 12, 13, 14 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 20, 21, 22		April 16, 17, 18 April 30, May 1, 2 June 30, July 1, 2 Sept. 3, Oct. 1	April 23, 24, 25, 26 May 7, 8 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 10	April 12, 13, 14, 15 May 26, 27, 28 Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16	10 Saturdays 11 Sundays
CINCINNATI	June 10, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 7 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 16, 18, 19	June 2, 3, 5 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15	June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 23, 23, 25 ,26	April 27, 28, 29 May 30, 30, 31, Jn 1 Sept. 1, 2 Sept. 29, 30		April 20, 21, 22 June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 4, 4, 5	May 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 July 3, 4, 4, 5 Sept. 8, 9, 10	14 Saturdays 2 Sundays Decoration Day July 4, Labor Day
CHICAGO	June 2, 3, 5 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15	June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 23, 25, 26, 27	June 10, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 7 Sept. 20, 21, 22-	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 16, 18, 19	May 3, 4, 5, 6 July 4 4 5 Aug. 12 Sept. 7, 8, 9	April 12, 13, 14, 15 May 25, 26, 27, 28 Aug. 13, 14, 15		April 16, 17, 18 June 29, 30 July 1, 2 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2, 2	14 Saturdays 4 Sundays July 4th
ST. LOUIS	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 16, 18, 19	June 10, 12, 13, 14 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 23, 25, 26, 27	June 2, 3, 5 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 7 Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15	April 20, 21, 22 June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 4, 4, 5	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 18, 19 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Aug. 12	April 27, 28, 29, 30 May 1 May 29, 30, 30 Sept. 3, 30, Oct. 1		12 Saturdays 6 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day
AT HOME	13 Saturdays Bunker Hill Day July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays Decoration Day	13 Saturdays July 4th	12 Saturdays Decoration Day Labor Day	15 Saturdays Decoration Day July 4th Labor Day	11 Saturdays 17 Sundays	11 Saturdays 14 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	13 Saturdays 13 Sundays July 4th	

MEREDITH WINS SPECIAL RACE IN EXCELLENT TIME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. J. E. Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania is today enjoying new athletic honors following his winning of the special 500-yard scratch race at the annual indoor meet of the New York A. C. held Tuesday evening at the twenty-second regiment armory.

Meredith not only ran the distance in 59 4-5 seconds, but he defeated some of the greatest middle distance runners in the world. The time was two fifths second better than the indoor mark for the distance. He was opposed by D. S. Caldwell, Boston A. A., and W. B. Moore, Princeton University, and the runners finished in that order with Meredith about three yards ahead of Caldwell.

H. P. Drew, the University of Southern California athlete, won the 100-yard special in the fast time of 10s. The finish was exactly as it occurred in the Millrose 70-yard special with Roy Morse, unattached, of Buffalo, finishing second and J. G. Loomis of the Chicago A. A., national 100-yard champion, third.

J. W. Ryan, from the Boston A. A., triumphed over W. F. Gordon, New York A. C., metropolitan mile champion, and J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., the national mile champion, in the Baxter mile. Ryan won in 4m. 40 3-5s.

PICKUPS

N. C. Young of Washington, D. C., served as president of the National league longer than any other man, as he held the position 18 years.

Schedules have changed in the National league somewhat during the past 40 years. In 1876 each team was scheduled to play 70 games while this year 154 will be the number.

The Hon. M. G. Bulkeley, who was the first president of the National league, was a United States senator, while J. K. Tener, the present president, was Governor of Pennsylvania.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn club will have the honor of being the veteran president at this evening's banquet as he assumed control of the Brooklyn team in 1898. Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh came next in 1900.

Boston and Chicago hold the honor of being the only clubs now in the National league which were charter members and have had teams in the organization every year. Together they have won 19 championship pennants, Chicago getting 10 and Boston 9.

This is the night the National baseball league celebrates its fortieth anniversary. The organization has certainly grown in every way during its existence and may well take pleasure in reviewing its past history and looking forward to a most successful future.

In addition to Boston and Chicago the charter members of the National league were: Mutual Club, New York; Athletics, Philadelphia; Hartford, Conn.; St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville. New York came in in 1883, Philadelphia was admitted again in 1883, St. Louis came back in 1885, resigned in 1886 and came back again in 1892; Pittsburgh joined in 1887; Brooklyn came in in 1890; Cincinnati in 1890.

DARTMOUTH BEATS WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Dartmouth defeated West Point at hockey Tuesday afternoon the cadets losing by a 9 to 0 score. The Dartmouth men were better stick handlers and skaters that West Point and won easily.

DARTMOUTH PLAYS WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—A hard-fought basketball game is expected to take place here this evening when the Dartmouth varsity meets the Wesleyan team.

SEMI-FINALS IN SQUASH TENNIS FOR TOMORROW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Semi-final round matches are scheduled for tomorrow in the annual championship tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association on the courts of the Harvard Club and the match in the upper half between E. S. Winston of the Harvard Club, present champion, and C. M. Bull, Jr., of Heights Casino, is expected to be the feature one of the tournament. In the lower half, A. Dana of the Harvard Club is scheduled to meet R. E. T. Riggs of Heights Casino.

Winston encountered his hardest match Tuesday in defeating E. Du Pont Irving, a clubmate and runner-up for the championship last year, after two set games. The scores were 18—14, 18—16. The champion played his usual aggressive game, concentrating his attack on the right-hand corner of the front wall.

Bull eliminated A. W. Riley, of the Princeton Club, in two straight games, the score being 18—16, 15—10. Bull's driving was very hard, and at times he used both hands in making kills to the front wall.

A. J. Cordier, the handicap champion of the Yale Club, met with one of the biggest surprises of the tournament when he was defeated by Addison Dana, the young Harvard Club player. Dana caught his opponent decidedly off his game and was an easy winner by a score of 15—3, 15—10.

Riggs won an uphill victory over J. H. Williams, a clubmate, by a score of 15—7, 15—12.

ROE OF TORONTO WINS FIRST RACE

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—A new international amateur outdoor skating champion will be developed at the championships which began here Tuesday afternoon and which will continue for three days. Russell Wheeler of Montreal, who won the championship last year, is fighting in Europe and will not defend the title.

The international championship event on the card Tuesday was the 220-yard race, which was won by Lot Roe of Toronto, with Anton O'Sickey of Cleveland second and R. T. Logan of Montreal third. The time was 21 2-5s. There were 33 starters and five preliminary and two semi-final heats necessary. Besides the men who won places F. J. Robson of Toronto, Benjamin O'Sickey of Cleveland, Raymond McWhitter of Chicago and R. T. Logan of Montreal started in the semi-finals.

PENN WRESTLERS IN TRIALS TODAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Tryouts for the wrestling team, which will represent the University of Pennsylvania against the United States naval academy, at Annapolis, Saturday evening, will be held today. Outside of the 115 and 145-pound weights, where Cozzolino and Captain Milligan have practically won their positions, none of the positions are definitely filled.

Annapolis has a strong team, and without Dorizas the university squad is not in championship form. No one has appeared to fill the heavyweight position. During the past two weeks Pendleton, the former 175-pound star of last year's Columbia team, has been coaching the Pennsylvania wrestlers.

WOMEN TO START PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—Play is scheduled to start here today in the annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for women under the auspices of the Pinehurst Country Club. The finals are scheduled for Saturday and it is expected that a number of the leading women players of the United States will be among the starters in today's qualifying round.

F. S. APPLEBY IS AMATEUR CLASS B BILLIARDIST

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

Player	Won	Lost	H.R.	H. Av.
F. S. Appleby	5	1	74	9 21-31
E. T. Appleby	4	2	86	12
C. E. White	4	2	42	7 27-39
F. C. Burnham	3	3	69	7 27-39
C. P. B. Clarke	2	4	69	7 13-41
G. T. Moon, Jr.	2	4	41	6 24-46
F. Loewenthal	1	5	33	6 18-47

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. S. Appleby of Columbia University is today national class B champion of the United States at 18.2 balkline billiard playing following the victory of C. E. White over his brother, E. T. Appleby in the final match of the 1916 tournament at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy Tuesday evening by 300 points to 277.

From a spectator's point of view the game was the most interesting contest of the tournament. After trailing nearly 100 points in the rear at one time White crept up and passed Appleby with a final spurt and won the game with a brilliant and unfinished run of 42.

Appleby started off well, for after registering zero in the two opening innings he nursed the balls along the table for half a dozen productive runs in the first 10 innings. His average was over 10 and he was playing with the confidence of a professional. After the sixteenth inning he began to miss shots as a result of shooting too quickly. After gathering the ivories on around the table shots he often missed on the short and easy ones.

As White, playing a steady game throughout, started creeping up on him, Appleby made half a dozen misses on short follows and miscues. As Appleby's cue mastery began to fail White's game grew stronger and when the latter saw he had a chance to win he changed his tactics, played a careful, short game and ran his string up rapidly. In what proved to be the last inning he started 19 points behind Appleby and with a varied display of brilliant shots passed his opponent and stated finished.

TWO MATCHES IN FOURTH ROUND OF CHESS PLAY

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

Player	Won	Lst.	Player	Won	Lst.
Capablanca	13½	1½	Kupchik	9½	5½
Janswski	9½	5½	Chajes	8½	6½
Kostic	9½	5½			

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fourth round of the post series of the Rice memorial chess masters' tournament is played this afternoon and evening at the Cafe Boulevard, this city, with David Janowski meeting B. Kostic and J. R. Capablanca playing A Kupchik. Oscar Chajes, the other contestant, has a day off, having drawn a bye.

Two matches were played in the third round Tuesday, Chajes meeting Kupchik and Capablanca playing Janowski. Capablanca was again in his old-time form, and as a result the spectators were treated to a very fine exposition of the game. Not only did he defeat the French chess champion, but he made sure of the first prize, as he now leads him by four points, with only three more rounds to finish.

Capablanca can now afford to lose his adjourned game with Chajes, in which he gave up his queen, although it will be a hard task for Chajes.

In the other game played Tuesday between Chajes and Kupchik another queen's gambit declined, both experts displayed intimate knowledge of the opening and sharing the honors of the middle game agreed to a draw after 34 moves.

M'NAMARA AND SPEARS WIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—The McNamara-Spears team won the six-day bicycle race under the Berlin system of scoring points here Tuesday night. The race closed at 11 o'clock. Six of the 13 teams which started finished in the following order:

McNamara-Spears 72 points, Lawrence-Magin 59, Cameron-Kaiser 46, Madden-Hanley 42, Smith-Coburn 40, Ryan-Thomas 39.

DARTMOUTH IS AGAIN SURPRISE AT BASKETBALL

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL

College	Won.	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	4	1	.800
Yale	3	2	.600
Princeton	2	2	.500
Dartmouth	2	3	.400
Cornell	1	2	.333
Columbia	1	3	.250

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Followers of the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship games are today again expressing surprise over the playing of the Dartmouth varsity basketball team following its victory over the Yale varsity here Tuesday evening by a score of 30 to 18.

Before the game started Yale was a decided favorite to win as the Elis had been playing remarkable basketball of late and had won three of the four games played. Dartmouth, on the other hand, had won but one of its four matches, and against Pennsylvania, which had previously been defeated by Yale, was overwhelmingly defeated, 42 to 19, last Friday.

Dartmouth's victory over the Elis last night may be attributed to good playing on the part of the victors as well as poor playing on the part of Yale. The Yale team could not seem to get going in its best form and the shots for the basket failed to score by the smallest margins. The Dartmouth players were much more aggressive than their opponents and seemed to be able to throw baskets from any angle or distance. Captain Rector and Pelletier played brilliantly for Dartmouth. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		YALE
Sisson	r.f.	Weiner
Williams	l.f.	Olsen
Rector	c.	Taft
Martin, Steenrod	r.g.	Mellon
Pelletier	l.g.	Kinney, Garfield, Baker

Goals from floor—Rector 4, Pelletier 3, Martin 2, Sisson 2, Williams, Kinney 3, Baker, Olsen. Goals from fouls—Sisson 6, Kinney 8. Goals missed—Sisson 1, Kinney 1. Referee—Thomas Thorpe. Umpire—Edward Thorpe. Time—20m. halves.

YALE DEFEATS CORNELL TEAM

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale easily defeated Cornell in a dual swimming meet Tuesday, winning 48 points to 6, capturing first and second places in every event and leaving the Cornell men only five third places. The team relay swim, although easily won by Yale, showed new intercollegiate figures of 1m. 47 1-5s., the previous mark for 200 yards being lowered 3-5 of a second.

Bright and Adams recorded two of the longest distance plunges ever seen in the Yale tank, and Captain Schlaet of the winners captured the 50-yard event in close to record time and registered the fastest lap of any of the record-breaking Yale teams in the team relay.

S. R. A. TO CONTINUE

The Schoolboy Rowing Association will continue intact during the current year as Country Day School has been invited to take the place of Volkmann school which has resigned. The annual regatta will take place May 25 and the schools will be represented by eights instead of fours this year.

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BOSTON A. A. AND ARENA SEVEN IN SECOND CONTEST

Match, Which Takes Place in Boston Arena This Evening Promises to Be One of Best

BOSTON HOCKEY LEAGUE

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston A. A.	2	0	1.000
Arena Hockey Club	1	1	.500
Harvard Club	0	2	.000

Boston Athletic Association and Arena Hockey Club meet in the Boston Arena this evening in the second game of their Boston Hockey League championship series of 1916 and it is expected that it will be one of the best seen in the local arena in some days. Both teams are reported as ready for the game and in championship form.

When the two clubs met Jan. 19, the Unicorn representatives won by 4 goals to 1. At that time the Arena seven had had little chance to play together and some of the best men were also out of the line-up. This evening it will be different as the Arena team will be made up of its strongest line-up and the players have had considerable practice together. They showed in their game with the Harvard club last Wednesday that they are a very strong aggregation, scoring no less than 11 goals to 2 for the Harvard club. They are playing well together and also make the best use of their remarkable speed and individual ability at handling the puck.

The Boston Athletic Association expects to present its strongest line-up with Skilton back in his usual position. Captain Huntington and his men realize that they must play their very best hockey if they are to win this evening and thus remain at the head of the standing. They have been practicing hard during the past week and expect to give a good account of themselves.

Three players are now tied for first place in the table of individual point winners. They are Osgood of the B. A. A. Sequin and Roach of the Arena seven. Osgood has been playing a remarkably strong game for the B. A. A. this winter and he has made over half of the points scored by his side. The full list follows:

INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

Player and club	Goals
Sequin, Arena Club	4
Roach, Arena Club	4
Osgood, Boston A. A.	4
I. Small, Arena Club	2
Hicks, Harvard Club	2
Sands, Boston A. A.	1
Synnott, Arena Club	1
Conley, Arena Club	1
Clifford, Harvard Club	1
Hutchinson, Boston A. A.	1
Huntington, Boston A. A.	1

PHILADELPHIA GETS SHEAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It was announced Tuesday night that the Philadelphia club has purchased Second Baseman David Shean of the Providence International league club. Shean managed the Providence team in 1915.

CINCINNATI SELLS TWOMBLY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Twombly, left fielder of the Cincinnati Nationals, has been sold to the Baltimore International league team.

The "Aristocrat"

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THE HOME FORUM

REALITY IS SPIRITUAL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Paul wrote to the church at Corinth, "The things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal," he stated, if not in so many words, yet most certainly, that the objects of material sense are unreal and that spiritual ideas are realities. If Paul had not known what reality is, he could not have raised Eutychus from the dead; if he had not known that the testimony of the so-called material senses is false, he could not have saved himself and the shipwrecked crew at Melita on the eventful voyage to Rome; if he had not known that Truth, Life, or Love, God, is the only reality, he could not have conveyed to the Gentile peoples the message of Jesus the Christ. Paul did not originate the truth which he sought to propagate; it was revealed to him through the teachings of the lowly Nazarene, who had declared that "God is a Spirit" and that "the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth."

Christian Science, as discovered by Mrs. Eddy, teaches exactly the same, and in language which is readily apprehended of the age. The straightforward statements about reality which Mrs. Eddy makes throughout all her writings enable the western mind readily to understand truth without having to discern it through the metaphor and imagery in which it was delivered to those among whom Christ Jesus sojourned on earth. When one has become acquainted with the truth as set forth in Christian Science, one can go to the Bible and find there the same truth which previously had been quite obscured to him. This is the experience of practically every one who understands even in a comparatively slight degree what Christian Science teaches about God.

Now, on the question of reality Christian Science never leaves one in doubt. The distinction drawn by Christian Science between the real and the unreal is perfectly intelligible and can be understood by the little child. To begin with, God is taken for granted as being infinite Mind or Spirit. Infinite Mind or Spirit manifests itself in creation or the spiritual universe; so that the spiritual universe is the real universe. And what is the spiritual universe but the universe of idea? To put it another way: reality is the expression of the one Mind or Spirit, God, in the spiritual idea. Being infinite, the one Mind can only be conceived of as expressing itself in infinite idea; so that reality is unlimited. Again, God is infinite good, or perfect Mind; hence good is reality. And moreover Truth, Life, or Love, is reality, for these are but other names for infinite Mind. It follows that whatever seems to be the unlikeness of Mind or Spirit, the opposite of good, or the antithesis of Truth, Life, or Love, must be the counterfeit of reality,—that is unreality; and unreality can have no true existence. Writing in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says on page 71: "Nothing is real and eternal,—nothing is Spirit,—but God and His idea. Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense." Mrs. Eddy always speaks about unreality as belief, the term conveying the obvious meaning that unreality is not spiritual fact. The difference between the truth about anything and a belief about it may be explained by a simple illustration taken from a relative proposition in geometry. The schoolboy knows that the three angles of any triangle together equal two right angles; this, he is told, is a mathematical fact; but if he stated that the three angles of any triangle were less or more than two right angles by the merest fraction of a second, he would not be stating a fact but harboring in his consciousness a "belief"—a false belief—instead. The human mind is continually mistaking, even among the relative activities with which it seems to be taken up, its false beliefs for facts; and all its errors can be traced to the unreliability of these so-called physical senses which actually deny the reality of Mind or Spirit itself.

This question of reality is a very important one for humanity. Indeed, as was pointed out in the case of Paul, it gives the key to the solution of the world's problems of sin, disease, accident, and death. Take the case of sin. Evil is not real in the sight of God, infinite good. Evil is a false belief of the carnal or mortal mind. It has no existence whatever to the spiritual sense of good. What is the effect of this teaching, of this spiritual understanding, on the human consciousness which seems to be believing in evil as reality? It may at first stir it up to resentment, but then it causes it to consider the proposition, and lastly the truth begins to break up the illusion, thereby eventually causing its destruction. If a man is firmly convinced that evil is real, then to him it is just as real as he is making it; and similarly it becomes unreal to him just exactly to the extent that he comprehends metaphysically that evil is false belief. It is the same with disease. To a sick person disease seems the most real thing that can be. That, however, does not make it real in the absolute sense; but the sufferer will continue to suffer in belief until he spiritually discerns that the only Mind is perfect and altogether harmonious. Just think what a healing effect must be produced when such a one perceives that harmony, or holiness, or wholeness, is omnipresent, that where he is now infinite harmony or health prevails. The physical senses may be exciting his fears or seeming to tell him of pain; nevertheless the spiritual fact of harmony is the only fact, and when spiritual understanding has wrought a change in his consciousness the illusions of material sense will vanish and he will find himself restored to health, to "his right mind."

The great Apostle to the Gentiles said that "the last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." Death is the false belief that life is material, while Life is God. Does not the Apostle declare, "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death"? Life, then, is reality that cannot be destroyed. The very term, reality, carries with it the idea of indestructibility. It is inconceivable that reality could be anything else. What then is destroyed at any time? Only that which is false. That alone perishes or dies which has a fabulous existence. So far as mortals are concerned they have to awaken sooner or later to understand that man, the spiritual idea of God, is as eternal as his creator. No human being understands or knows except a very little about the real man who is the image of God; but Christian Science proves conclusively that spiritual man is perfect and that he reflects all the qualities of perfect Mind, health, goodness, purity, strength, wisdom, and life everlasting. Mrs. Eddy sums up very finely the nature of reality on page 335 of Science and Health: "Reality is spiritual, harmonious, immutable, immortal, divine, eternal." And reality is that which alone exists.

Mortals very generally believe that they have to pass through what is called death to reach heaven or reality. But this is a delusion. It is based on a misconception of Life. Men commence their resurrection at the moment they begin to understand what reality is, at the moment they begin to replace false belief by the incorruptible truths of being.

Photo by Geo. R. King

Pickett Mountain, Dry Mountain in the Distance, Mount Desert Island

Pickett Mountain, Dry Mountain in the Distance, Mount Desert Island

Lonely heights bare of growth except for occasional pine trees that somehow have found a foothold in the thin layer of soil on the rocky mountain sides gave Mount Desert island its name. Had Samuel de Champlain explored the island when he discovered it, what a different name it might have borne, for the waste mountain tops are but a small portion of the island's area, while inland lakes, brooks, and woodland stretches combine to make as beautiful scenery as any on the eastern coast of the United States.

Until the island became a popular summer resort, the settlers lived by fishing, lumbering, boat-building and farming in a small way, and practically all of them lived in roughly built houses close to the shore. The only roads were trails and the only way of communication was by boats going to the mainland and back a few times in a season. With the establishment of the mail service in 1820, the inhabitants came more into touch with the outside world and gradually visitors began to come to the island. As the fame of its beauty went abroad, the number of visitors increased until now thousands assemble there each summer, and Bar Harbor on the northeast coast has become a center of summer gayety and fashion.

One of the most beautiful sections of the island has been set apart as a national park. Its scenery is typical of the island, including rocky mountain slopes, shaded paths, an area so covered with wild flowers that it has been called by the residents the "Wild Flower Garden," and woods in which pine, spruce, maple, birch, alders and mountain ash mingle in friendly neighborliness.

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A Pilgrimage to Kelmscott

In one of his essays A. C. Benson describes a visit to the house of William Morris. The approach across the bridge he pictures thus: "Over the yet slender Thames, where the river water spouted clear and fragrant into a wide pool; and across the flat meadows, bright with kingcups, the spire of Lechlade towered over the clustered housetops to the west.

"Then further still by a lonely, ill-laid road. And thus, with a mind pleasantly attuned to beauty and a quickening pulse, I drew near to Kelmscott. The great alluvial flat, broadening on either hand, with low wooded heights, 'not ill-designed,' as Morris said, to the south. Then came a widening cross-track, and presently I drew near to a straggling village, every house of which had some charm and quality of style, with here and there a high gabled dovecot, and its wooded cupola, standing up among solid barns and stacks. Here was a tiny and inconspicuous church, with a small belfry; and then the road pushed on . . . among the fields. But there, at the very end of the village, stood the house of which we were in search; and it was with a touch of awe, with a quickening heart, that I drew near to a place of such sweet and gracious memories, a place so dear to more than one of the heroes of art.

"One comes to the goal of an artistic pilgrimage with a certain . . . terror; either the place is disappointing, or it is utterly unlike what one anticipates. I knew Kelmscott so well from Rossetti's letters, from Morris' own splendid and loving description, from pictures, from the tales of other pilgrims, that I felt I could not be disappointed; and I was not. It was not only just like what I had pictured it to be, but it had a delicate and natural grace of its own as well. The house was larger and more beautiful, the garden smaller and not less beautiful, than I had imagined. I had not thought it was so shy, so rustic a place. It is very difficult to get any clear view of the Manor. By the road are cottages, and a big building, half storehouse, half wheelwright's shop, to serve the homely needs of the farm. Through the open door one could see a bench with tools; and planks, staves, spokes, wagon-tilts, faggots, were all stacked in a pleasant confusion. Then came a walled kitchen-garden, with some big shrubs, bay and laurustinus, rising plumbly within; beyond which the gray house, spread thin with plaster, held up its gables and chimneys over a stone-tiled roof. To the left, big barns and byres; . . . beyond that, open fields, with a dyke and a flood-wall of earth, grown over with nettles, withered sedges in the watercourse, and elms in which the rooks were clamorously building. . . . We walked round to the other side of the house, to an open space of grass, where the fowls picked merrily, and the old farm-lumber, broken coops, disused plows, lay comfortably about. 'How I love tidiness!' wrote Morris once. Yet I did not feel that he would have done other than love all this natural and simple litter of the busy farmstead.

"Here the venerable house appeared more stately still. Through an open door in a wall we caught sight of the old standards of an orchard, and borders with the spikes of spring-flowers pushing through the mold."

Patches, Acres and Miles of Flowers

John Muir having reveled amid the plants and mountains of California for nearly four months wrote to his friend concerning his journey through Panama and of how after a delightful sail among the scenery of the sea he arrived at San Francisco and from there "followed the Diablo foothills along the San Jose valley to Gilroy, thence over the Diablo Mountains to valley of San Joaquin by the Pacific pass, thence down the valley opposite the mouth of the Merced River, thence across the San Joaquin, and up into the Sierra Nevada to the mammoth trees of Mariposa and the glorious Yosemite, thence down the Merced to this place."

"The goodness of the weather as I journeyed towards Pacheco," he says, "was beyond all praise and description, fragrant and mellow and bright. The air was perfectly delicious, . . . every draught of it gave a separate and distinct piece of pleasure. I do not believe that Adam and Eve ever tasted better in their balmiest nook.

"The last of the Coast Range foothills were in near view all the way to Gilroy. Their union with the valley is by curves and slopes of inimitable beauty, and they were robed with the greenest grass and richest light I ever beheld, and colored and shaded with millions of flowers of every hue, chiefly of purple and golden yellow; and hundreds of crystal rills joined songs with the larks, filling all the valley with music like a sea, making it an Eden from end to end.

"The scenery, too, and all of Nature in the pass is fairly enchanting,—strange and beautiful mountain ferns, low in the dark cañons and high upon the rocky, sunlit peaks, banks of blooming shrubs, and sprinklings and gatherings of flowers, precious and pure as ever enjoyed the sweets of a mountain home. And oh, what streams are there; beaming, glancing, each with music of its own, singing as they go in the shades and light, onward upon their lovely changing pathways to the sea; and hills rise over hills, and mountains over mountains, heaving, waving, swelling, in most glorious, overpowering, unreadable majesty; and when at last, . . . you hope to escape from all the terrible grandeur of these mountain powers, other fountains, other oceans break forth before you, for there, in clear view, over heaps and rows of foothills is laid a grand, smooth outspread plain, watered by a river, and another range of . . . mountains a hundred miles in the distance. That plain is the valley of the San Joaquin, and those mountains are the great Sierra Nevadas. The valley of the San Joaquin is the flowerliest piece of world I ever walked, one vast level, even flower-bed, a sheet of flowers, a smooth sea ruffled a little by the tree fringing of the river and here and there of smaller cross streams from the mountains. Florida is indeed a land of flowers, but for every flower creature that dwells in its most delightsome places more than a hundred are living here. Here, here is Florida. Here they are not sprinkled apart with grass between, as in our prairies, but grasses are sprinkled in the flowers; not, as in Cuba, flowers piled upon flowers heaped and gathered into deep, glowing masses, but side by side, flower to flower, petal to petal, touching but not entwined, branches weaving past and past each other, but free and separate, one smooth garment, mosses next the ground, grasses above, petaled flowers between.

"Before studying the flowers of this valley, and their sky and all of the furniture and sounds and adornments of their home, one can scarce believe that their vast assemblies are permanent, but rather that actuated by some plant purpose, they had convened from every plain, and mountain, and meadow of their kingdom, and that the different coloring of patches, acres, and miles marked the bounds of the various tribe and family encampments. And now just stop and see what I gathered from a square yard opposite the Merced."

Here the letter, which is taken from "Letters to a Friend," includes a list of plants found, and continues:

"The yellow of these Compositae is extremely deep and rich and bossy, as though the sun had filled their petals with a portion of his very self. It exceeds the purple of all the others in superficial quantity forty or fifty times their whole amount, but to an observer who first looks downward and then takes a more distant view, the yellow gradually fades and purple predominates because nearly all of the purple flowers are higher. In depth the purple stratum is about ten or twelve inches, the yellow seven or eight, and second purple of mosses one."

Recitation Favored in France

"Several learned and valuable works have lately appeared here," Miss Betham-Edwards says in "French Men, Women and Books" (1910), "upon that vast and inexhaustible field of literature, French poetry. We have seen anthologies, annotated editions for students, and volumes devoted to historic criticism. Among the latter by far the most important are Mr. Bailey's 'Claims of French Poetry,' and Mr. Eccles' recently published 'A Century of French Poets.' Both these works are strictly academic. Admirable as they are alike editorially and critically, and representative as are the citations given, one phase of the subject, and that a most important one, is entirely left out. The first, with but two exceptions, is devoted to the great classics of a former period, Racine, Corneille and La Fontaine. The second is no less restricted in scope. From neither volume do readers obtain a hint of what is most vital, most living in French verse, the poetry of the people, of the work-a-day world. . . . The fireside muse, the muse of the farm, the vineyard, the workshop, the garrison, . . . with its touch of nature making all men akin, find no place in these academic selections. For these learned and laborious compilers the song-writers, the ballad-maker and the fabulists, La Fontaine excepted, do not exist.

"The explanation of such wholesale omission is easy. The poetry of the people in France, as elsewhere, is only to be appreciated on native soil. We must also realize the fact that in France poetry is appreciated rather by the ear than by the eyes. In no other country is the art of declamation so persistently, so adoringly cultivated. The reciter, as the troubadour of old, has his status, his special calling. Thus at rustic weddings, after the long breakfast, each course being interspersed with a song from the guests, the professional story-teller and declaimer comes forward."

"Recitation is cultivated both as a domestic accomplishment and a profession, the former often equaling histrionic art. In Parisian salons and in country chateaux I have heard, amongst other pieces, Nadaud's 'Trois Hussards' and Barbey d'Aurévilly's 'Le Cid' superlatively recited by a lady amateur. The dramatic power with which the ballad was rendered and the pathos put into the other poet's narrative cast a spell over the audience. Every one drew a deep breath.

"French folks—I speak here of the non-literary class—do not read poetry; they hearken to it as did the Greeks of old to their rhapsodists. And here I will mention a fact overlooked by Mr. Bailey in his chapter dedicated to the greatest French fabulist—La Fontaine is above all, dramatic. Thoroughly to appreciate him we must hear his fables recited before native listeners."

"Immense attention is given to speech and declamation in French schools, hence the admirably clear and coherent utterance of our neighbors, and children will be found expressing themselves with quite extraordinary promptness and lucidity."

Corot Describes the Coming of Day

"There is a famous letter which Corot wrote to his friend Jules Dupre, wherein he describes his sensations at getting up before dawn and watching the approach of day." So Arthur Hoeber says in his book on "The Barbizon Painters," and he finds the letter, so genuinely written, so full of enthusiasm as to be "worth quoting, for never before nor since has one so deliciously described the sensations of a painter under similar circumstances. It may be translated thus into English, although for many of the expressions there is really no equivalent for the French:

"'One arises early,' he says, 'at three o'clock in the morning, before sunrise; you sit at the foot of a tree, looking, waiting. At first you don't see much. Nature resembles a white sheet on which are scarcely visible the outlines of a few great masses of things. Everything is perfumed and all trembles under the freshening breeze of dawn. Bing! The sun gets clearer; but it has not yet torn away the veil of gauze behind which lie the meadow, the valley, the hills on the horizon. Bing! Bing! The first ray of the sun . . . another ray. Little flowers seem to awake joyously. Each has its trembling dewdrop. The quivering leaves are agitated by the breezes of the morning and in the trees invisible birds sing. It is as if the flowers offer up a prayer. The landscape lies entirely behind the transparent gauze of the ascending mist, gradually sucked up by the sun, which permits us to see, as it ascends, the silver-striped river, the meadows, the cottages, the far-receding distance. At last you can see what you imagined at first. Bam! The sun has risen. Bam! Everything sparkles, shines. Everything is in full light—light soft and caressing as yet. The backgrounds with their simple contours and harmonious tone are lost in the sky through an atmosphere of azure and mist. The flowers lift up their heads. The birds fly here and there. A rustic on a white horse disappears in the narrowing path. The rounded willows seem to turn like on the river's edge; and the artist paints away.'"

On a Portrait of Shakespeare

This figure that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut,
Wherein the graver had a strife
With nature, to out-do the life.
O could he but have drawn his wit
As well in brass, as he has hit
His face; the print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brass;
But since he cannot, reader, look
Not on his picture but his book.

—Ben Jonson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1916

EDITORIALS

Labor Unrest in Spain

LABOR unrest in Spain, and especially labor unrest in Catalonia, can never make good a claim to be regarded as exactly a new development. The very mention of the name Barcelona, for instance, almost inevitably recalls the story of a long series of labor demonstrations; of strikes on a large scale and strikes on a small scale; of anarchistic meetings, and the outlining of many programs which left nothing to be desired in the way of radical handling.

The strike at present in progress in Barcelona, as described in recent dispatches to this paper from Madrid, would seem, however, to be more serious than the majority of its predecessors. To be sure the accompaniments are the same. The regalia, as it were, of many previous strikes have been taken down from the shelves on which they were stored. They have been served out to those who needed them, and the whole familiar business has been for some time in full operation. Processions, the dispatch already referred to declares, are marching through the streets, meetings are being held in open places and in the public halls, at which menacing speeches are being uttered, whilst similar activities are being organized in the towns in the Barcelona region, to all of which the strike is spreading. Barcelona, of course, must ever be giving active expression to something. A few months ago it was the question of Spanish intervention in the war; then a little later it was the claims put forward once again by the regionalist party, and now it is a strike on a large scale.

Much has been made, in certain sections of the European press, of the supposed mystery of the strike. As a matter of fact there is nothing mysterious about it. The war has resulted, in Spain as in all other European countries, in sending up the price of provisions, and, indeed, of most necessaries, to an extent seldom if ever before experienced. The cost of living has increased enormously, but there has been no corresponding increase in wages. The "albaniles," comprising the bricklayers, masons and allied trades, began the present action. They demanded an increase in wages and improved conditions. The movement rapidly spread to other trades. Soon there were some 5000 workers on strike, and the number was added to until the movement assumed very large proportions. As to the employers, their position was and is exceptionally difficult. As in the case of almost all conditions resulting from the war, no one person or class can be held responsible for changes, or can reasonably be required to set right what is wrong. The employers in this case pointed out, early in the trouble, that the chief demand of the employees, namely, a 50 per cent increase in wages was one which it was impossible for them to meet. Not only had the cost of all materials used in the several trades concerned increased enormously, but the employers themselves were bound by contracts for construction at definite prices. These agreements were made before the price of materials had gone up, and the contractors were often bound to fulfill them at a loss.

Everything, apparently, has been done to secure a reasoned discussion of the matter. The Governor himself has done his utmost to make the employers' position clear to the strikers, but thus far, it would seem, without success. The bricklayers and masons were soon joined by the textile workers, and these in turn by the bleachers, the metal workers, the carpenters and the blacksmiths; and so it has gone on spreading in all directions, after the fashion of so many strikes. Even the master carriers visited the Governor and explained to him that it was impossible for them to go on unless the government prohibited the exportation of oats, maize and other fodder, because otherwise they could not continue the maintenance of their mules.

As has been said, Spain has weathered many labor troubles. The present one, however, is especially serious because it comes at a very difficult time, a time when it seems economically impossible for the employers to do much to solve the difficulty. It is eminently a position calling for a very reasoned consideration of the whole matter, and for the utmost calmness on the part of all the parties concerned. It is just this kind of thing that the Spanish workman is not accustomed to. He is an excellent striker, a great producer of "sound and fury," but reasoned consideration of trade difficulties is a process still in its infancy in Spain. There are, moreover, many influences at work in Spain today, and it is not yet at all clear what these are, or what are the results aimed at. There is, however, a decided unrest throughout the whole country, which renders any serious outbreak of popular feeling, like the present one at Barcelona, particularly serious. The movement may end in nothing, as so many other strikes in Catalonia and elsewhere have done. On the other hand, if it becomes general throughout the country, no one who is familiar with Spain could view the position with anything but uncertainty.

A National University

CONGRESS, under the pressure incident to a short legislative session and intensified by grave contemporary problems of state, should not treat as insignificant the renewed and steadily pressed demand of educators for a national university at Washington. So far as sentiment enters into the project, that element is rooted in the expressed desire of the great men of the period when the national foundations were laid. George Washington was conspicuous among them, and his interest was shown by a generous gift as well as by words. Nor can it be forgotten, as we have recently shown in a series of articles on the rise and evolution of the national university ideal, that an unusually large proportion of the best educators and publicists of the United States have gone on record as favoring use of the national capital as a center for higher education federally supported and controlled, and utilization, for scholars and investigators, of the wealth of data accumulated in the national collections.

But it is in the significant fact that the scheme worked out for congressional approval has the formal indorsement of the largest national association of educators employed in the public schools of the country, and also of the association of state university presidents, that the contemporary lawmaker will especially find food for thought. When the public schools that are locally controlled and supported, and the universities that are state controlled and supported, unite to ask that the nation crown the educational system of the country with an institution for graduate work, having the federal treasury to draw upon, and responsible to federal officials, then will have been filed a demand that cannot long be resisted, be the hostile influences what they may.

Fortunately, as compared with a generation ago, there is less opposition, open or covert, from the privately endowed colleges and universities of the East. This may be accounted for in part by the fact that, as a class, they are less provincial and sectional in their point of view than they used to be, and, consequently, less inclined to play a "dog in the manger" policy. Their change of attitude is to be accounted for also by the removal of the proposed national university from the ranks of a competitor in ordinary collegiate work.

Since Congress last faced this national university plan the nation has had to consider problems of "preparedness" in terms of intellectual equipment as well as of military power. President Wilson has expressed himself as favoring increased federal control of education, and in terms so sweeping and unmistakable that there can be no misunderstanding of what he means. It will be surprising if the factors of the problem that have influenced the former president of Princeton University to go as far as he has gone do not also influence representatives and senators.

Suffrage Prospects in Iowa

ALTHOUGH it appears a fact to be reckoned with, by the equal suffragists of Iowa, that their opponents are not only numerous but well organized, yet, upon such a canvass as this newspaper was able to present recently in its Des Moines correspondence, it would be difficult to base an unfavorable prediction regarding the result of the voting, next June, on a constitutional amendment granting women the franchise. To begin with, the pro-suffrage forces also are strong, and, from present indications, will be as thoroughly organized before election day as are the "antis." In eighty-four of the counties of the state, organizations, we are told, have already been effected, under the supervision of competent workers representing the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, at the head of which is Flora Dunlap, who is rated as one of the most active and efficient managers identified with the cause in America.

Still, it is well that the strength of the opposition is neither overlooked nor underestimated. Some very able and influential women are managing the anti-suffrage campaign, the organization of which ramifies the entire state and embraces many intelligent and energetic workers in all the principal communities.

If Des Moines may be taken as a criterion—and it is held, on the pro-suffrage side, that it may be—then it would appear that the prospects for June 5 are excellent. A canvass, under the auspices of the equal suffragists, was taken a short time ago in that city, with the purpose of ascertaining the status of the case before the electorate. From the figures obtained it would appear that a safe majority of the present voters may reasonably be counted for equal suffrage.

It is worth noting that the Iowa women's clubs, at the last meeting of their state federation, indorsed the suffrage movement; that the State Teachers' Association, with a membership of 25,000, is openly pledged to its support; that the United States senators from Iowa are committed to it, and that of sixty dailies and 850 weeklies in the state, fifty of the former and 516 of the latter have editorially expressed themselves in favor of an extension of the franchise to women.

The case may, we think, be summed up in these terms: that, while the Iowa pro-suffragists have a hard task before them, the Iowa anti-suffragists have a harder. The contest in that state promises to be one of the most interesting to be fought out in 1916.

Italy's Financial Position

THE exact financial position of Italy, as of every other country, is, of course, a question that can be most profitably considered and appreciated by the expert. The man who, in a moment of enthusiasm, penetrates the intricacies of national finance is quickly lost in a maze of figures and factors. He may for a time think that he is following a single intelligent line, but, more often than not, he gradually becomes conscious that he is throwing aside as irrelevant the most relevant factors, and that the "theory" he is evolving has really no proper existence. Anything, of course, can be done with statistics, and the same is true of the figures in many financial statements. The layman in such matters, therefore, may be excused if he declines to go into details, and insists on drawing his conclusions from the broadest possible facts.

There can be no question, with those who know anything of the true financial position of Italy, that the financial question has been one of the great problems at the Consulta, since the war broke out eighteen months ago, and especially since Italy herself entered the struggle, in May of last year. The position is one of peculiar difficulty and delicacy. Italy is a young nation, and, whilst the energy and resource shown by her merchants, manufacturers and traders has been beyond all praise, she has not yet behind her the solid credit in the world of finance that is enjoyed by some of the other countries. The Turco-Italian war, largely for just this reason, affected her financially much more than is generally known. As the result of several decades of patient effort, she had built up for herself a valuable and rapidly expanding trade in the Levant. She was one of the chief owners of property along the coast of Asia Minor, and it was frankly recognized at the time that, in any attack she might make from the sea on those regions, she, and not Turkey, would be the chief sufferer. Meanwhile, moreover, her trade with the Levant was, for the time being, at an end, and, as the months passed by, it was brought very forcibly home to the Italian merchant that, whilst his country might be safe from invasion in the struggle, the closed warehouses and the idle ships alongside his wharves constituted a very effective form of invasion, but one that he had only dimly anticipated.

Very much the same conditions obtain today. The Levant is practically closed to Italian trade, and whilst there can be no question that, as the Italian finance minister recently stated, all industries have shown remarkable activity, much of this activity is unproductive labor. Italy, it is true, is not different in this respect from other belligerent countries, but other countries have larger accumulated resources.

Signor Daneo, the finance minister, in his recent statement, took a very hopeful view of the situation, and he was justified in so doing. Italy is carefully, and with great ability, husbanding her resources, but that such treatment of the matter will need to be continued cannot be doubted. When this aspect of the question is appreciated in its full significance it is more readily understood why Italy, in her prosecution of the war, has always shown a distinct leaning towards the side of caution.

When the Canadian Capitol Was Built

PROBABLY not in a single instance has the destruction of the Parliament building in Ottawa been referred to with any detail, either in Canada or in the United States, without incidental mention of the fact that the corner-stone of the structure was laid by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who became King Edward VII. This may be put down as a circumstance not altogether due to the ambition of Canadian and United States newspapers to print, or to the desire of their readers to learn, all the historical details, but, fully as much, if not a great deal more, to the interest that has always attached, and that down to the present hour continues to attach, to everything related to the visit to American shores of that popular heir apparent to the British throne.

When the prince visited Canada, in 1860, he was a mere lad. Landing at St. Johns, N. F., on July 24, his progress through the Canadian country was one long, unbroken succession of enthusiastic greetings. He was a handsome boy, cheery, affable, ever ready to meet his entertainers halfway, and, while disposed to be democratic in his contact with the populace, was always mindful of his station, capable of maintaining the dignity of his position, and of rising to it intellectually, in the presence of the many official bodies and delegations from which it became necessary for him to receive addresses. In functions such as that of laying the corner-stone of the Canadian Parliament building (the founding of the Dominion was still seven years away), he performed his part with that grace which characterized all of his public activities in later years and made him the most sought after and the busiest figure in the social life of the British Empire.

He crossed the boundary line, not as the Prince of Wales, but as Baron Renfrew. Before leaving British territory he made this neat little speech: "My duties as representative of the Queen cease this day, but in a private capacity I am about to visit, before I return home, that remarkable land which claims with us common ancestry and in whose extraordinary progress every Englishman feels a common interest." The United States, figuratively, and almost literally, took him immediately in its arms. From the moment he touched the soil of that republic until he took his departure, to use an Anglo-Americanism, "there was nothing too good for him." It was not simply deference to his rank or inheritance, or a mere manifestation of conventional courtesy, or an ordinary expression of national hospitality, but a genuine American "liking for the young fellow" that at once aroused the enthusiasm of the country and maintained it at a high level to the end of his visit.

We cannot follow where he was led, because there were people everywhere—in the then little town of Detroit; in the crude and unkempt, overgrown village of Chicago; in the Mississippi river city, St. Louis; in Washington, a capital at that time noted for its mud and "magnificent distances," and in the more completed and cultured East, that is to say, in Richmond, Philadelphia, New York and Boston—who were ready and more than willing to show him everything. The prince was always tactful, always mindful of the sentiments of his hosts, always the appreciative guest. He made it a point to like the things and to do the things that instinct told him his entertainers liked and would have him do. Thus he anticipated their wishes. Aside from punctiliously observing all the niceties of official etiquette in his relations with mayors, governors and the higher dignitaries at Washington, he insisted on visiting Mt. Vernon, Virginia; Washington's headquarters in New York, all the historic spots in Boston and Cambridge, and in meeting distinguished citizens. One of the most notable balls tendered him was that given at the Academy of Music (now the Boston theater) in Boston, when the auditorium was floored over on a level with the stage. Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the mayor, Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., led the grand march with his royal highness, it having been decided after considerable discussion that she held precedence over Mrs. Banks, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, General Nathaniel P. Banks, since the ball was a civic occasion.

After a round of gayety such as the American democracy had never before known, the prince and his party, on Oct. 20, were escorted to the Eastern railroad depot in Boston, where they took the train for Portland, Me. Here a British fleet, comprising the Hero, Styx, Nile, Ariadne and Flying Fist, was awaiting them, and here they embarked, the prince receiving a royal parting salute as his frigate passed Ft. Preble, and carrying with him the lasting affection of the American people.

Notes and Comments

WE HAVE received a somewhat long circular addressed "To the Men and Women of the Irish Race in America," and signed by some hundred and sixty Irishmen resident in America, which certainly leaves nothing to be desired, by the sturdiest patriot, either in the vigor of its invective or in the whole-heartedness of its denunciation of England. We gather from it that only the clarion voice of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick has awakened the country and prevented it from being swept from its feet by the pledges of Mr. Redmond and the Nationalist spokesmen in Parliament.

THIS document is released to the press for publication today, and we are urged in an attached foreword, printed in German, and signed by a Mr. Ridder, to give it "a prominent place" in this paper. Mr. Ridder writes, "the Irish Americans have always been our stanchest adherents. The most prominent among them will meet at this conference which will inaugurate a new period in the anti-British movement in this country. Kindly ask them to keep in touch with this organization."

THE meeting Mr. Ridder asks us to advertise will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on March 4 and 5. We imagine, from the tone of the circular, the chairman will place no restraint on the speakers. And, if we know anything at all of Irishmen, they will thoroughly and proportionately enjoy themselves, and fully avail themselves of the opportunity.

ATTENTION has been drawn to the fact that Britannia's shield on the penny, which is supposed to be representative of the kingdoms England, Scotland and Ireland, does not display the emblem of Scotland, St. Andrew's cross. Scotsmen, it is clear, have been peculiarly remiss in this matter, as the omission is of long standing; but no doubt a wider publicity will cause the question to be taken up with a just vigor north of the Tweed. It is impossible, however, to forecast what success would attend such an agitation. Some years ago, when the once familiar ship and lighthouse were omitted from the penny, in order to allow of an enlarged figure of Britannia, there was considerable outcry over the matter, but the mint authorities have remained obdurate.

THE penny is, of course, the most ancient of English coins, and has experienced many changes in its long history. Until the time of Edward I., when halfpennies and farthings were first coined, the penny was deeply indented with a cross, so that it could easily be broken into four parts. It was originally of silver, and was gradually reduced in weight, was debased at sundry times, and, in 1797, was coined in copper. The copper penny continued down to 1860, when the bronze penny, as it exists today, was first introduced. Pennies bearing the date 1860 are still quite common, but no pennies bearing a date earlier than this are now in circulation.

RUMOR has it that commissioners appointed to advise Massachusetts lawmakers how to plan for the 1920 tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock are finding it difficult to agree on more than one detail. They all believe that Plymouth should at least have a pageant; but how continuous it should be, and with what accessories given, are matters of disagreement. There is much interest as to what the attitude of the Legislature will be. Certainly neither Quincy nor Boston has any claims comparable with those of Plymouth, and the last thing desired by the citizens of Massachusetts, and of neighboring states, is that the commercial aspects of contemporary New England should have domination. Fidelity to the Pilgrims, and to their ideals as settlers, vetoes any such exploitation.

ONE may come across critics even now, as it has been possible to do at any time in the last fifty years, who are convinced that Charles Dickens is a very much overrated author; yet these would find it very difficult to name another novelist in the entire list who has so great a hold on the affections of his readers of the second and third generation that they will travel hundreds and thousands of miles, as they did to St. Louis last week, from all parts of the United States and Canada, solely for the pleasure of talking about his books and their characters. There is not, in the domain of literature at least, a stronger, a more genial or a more lasting affinity than that which exists among readers of Dickens.

MANY remarkable news items in recent years have borne the date line of Winsted, Conn., and many of them have not, in addition, borne investigation. But there appears to be sufficient ground for that which tells of the recent installation, in the Gilbert high school of that place, of twelve enameled washtubs to be used in the department given over to practical instruction in household economics. It goes without saying that the country at large will await with unconcealed interest the outcome of this experiment, realizing, as it must, what it would mean if the twelve enameled washtubs should not be enough to meet the demand.

NEW YORK journals are commenting on the use of his power as a landed proprietor which Vincent Astor is making to improve architectural standards of that city. Conspicuous in the United States as a symbol of wealth that usually comes to the family early investing in land where later the tides of commerce and of humanity are to sweep unearned increment into the speculator's control, Mr. Astor has a civic loyalty and burden of responsibility for right use of his influence beyond what any of his forefathers have had. A typical illustration is to be found in his decree for rebuilding on the site of the famous downtown inn known as the Astor House, and his recent construction of the finest market in the city.